The New-York Times.

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POLITICAL.

Judge Woodruff's Action in Respect to the Inspectors of Election.

More Recruits for Grant from the Democratic Ranks.

Congressional and County Nominations in this State.

Enthusiastic Republican Meetings in Various Places.

Interesting Incidents of the Campaign Here and Elsewhere.

Judge Woodruff.

The *Sun* of yesterday contains a series of false statements with reference to Judge Woodruff as false as Dana's invention about Mr. Stanton and Gen. Dix. It says that the Judge on Wednesday announced that he would not appoint the supervisors till the next day, and that then he was "closeted" for nearly an hour with Commissioner Davenport, and that he then struck off nearly a hundred of the Tammany men. The fact is that when he closed his Court in the Circuit Room on Tuesday, he went to his Chambers, and that there Mr. Davenport, and Judge Spencer, representing Tammany Hall, went over the lists in the Judge's presence. As a result, nearly a hundred names were stricken off; but not one was so struck off without the full consent of Judge Spencer, who agreed to supply their places with other names. The objections to the persons struck off were not publicly read in Court, because Judge Spencer desired that it should not be done. Most of those omitted had been charged with or indicted for crimes of greater or less heinousness; some were, notorious repeaters. The Republican list was gone through in the same way, a considerable number being omitted, but there were no charges of criminality. All this was done at Judge Woodruff's Chambers, where any one could enter, as the Judge has announced publicly from the Bench, and the selections—except the vacancies caused by the omissions—was agreed to on Tuesday, though the copying and preferring Commissioners delayed the formal appointment till yesterday. If any improper name is on the list it will certainly not be Judge Woodruff's fault, for he had every name publicly announced in Court and invited objections, and the list has, moreover, been open to the inspection of every one who applied.

A Soldier and a Working Man for Grant.

Mr. William Jamieson, of Utica, a soldier with an honorable record and a working man of intelligence, disappointed at the utter failure of the "Liberal" movement, has written a letter, in which he says: "I started in good faith with the Liberal movement, in the hope of reform. Continued developments, the recent speeches of Mr. Greeley and his followers, and the evident supremacy of the worst elements of the Democratic Party in this city and county, convince me that the Liberal movement has failed, and has become merged in the Democratic Party. This fact leaves me no other choice than to stand by the Republican Party and its candidates. With all its faults, that party is the party to which every veteran soldier and every working man must now adhere."

Another Westchester County Democrat for Grant.

Hon. George W. Smith, of Port Chester, one of the Democratic School Commissioners of Westchester County, writes in this decided strain to a relative in Albany: "You know I was born a Democrat, sprung from Democratic stock, imbibed Democracy from the breast that nourished me, and grew up a stalwart, sturdy member of that party. The present condition of the great Democratic Party fills me with alarm. I reject the Cincinnati pill, sugar-coated at Baltimore; I cannot get my political stomach to take it; and I am for Grant at first chance. The politicians are anxious that I should go into their sorehead Convention, and indorse the Liberal Republican Democratic bargain and sale coalition, but I value principle above policy, and have cut off the buckles of my Democratic harness, and stand forth an independent American citizen, with a ballot for honest measures and honest men. Count me for Grant, and put Westchester County in the column of nations to vote for U. S. G."

A Tennessee Democrat for Grant.

Col. V. A. Gaskill, of Chattanooga, Tenn., after supporting the Democratic Party for a quarter of a century, and frequently taking the stump in its behalf, has declared for Grant. Alluding to the Baltimore Convention, he says: "Since its adjournment I have tried hard, and sometimes thought I would stand to Greeley and what now calls itself Democracy. As a Democrat, consistently 'it can't be did.' No Democrat, still adhering to old-fashioned Jeffersonian Democracy, can consistently support Grant or Greeley. But, as between the two, it appears clearly to me that a Democrat can more easily support Grant than Greeley." He then enters at large upon a statement of his position, and says that "the reasons why Grant should be preferred to Greeley would make a book."

A Louisiana Planter for Grant.

Mr. Henry Ware, a large planter, of Iberville Parish, Louisiana, has written a letter to the New-Orleans *National Republican*, in which he denies a current report that he favors the election of Greeley, and says: "I prefer Gen. Grant, first, because I think he is decidedly the safest and best man for the position; and secondly, because I think it unwise in the people of Louisiana at this time to form or encourage a party in opposition to the 'Grant Republican Party,' for the reason that a very large portion of our voting population (I mean the black population) are Grant Republicans from the very nature of things, and we could not expect them to be otherwise."

Saratoga County Nominations.

Hon. Thomas Mairs, of Galway, was Chairman of the Saratoga County Republican Convention. The nominations made are as follows: For Clerk, James H. Horton; Treasurer, Henry A. Mann; Superintendent of the Poor, James Tripp; Justice of Sessions, Samuel Lewis. At the First Assembly District Convention, held at the same time and place, Hon. George West was unanimously renominated for member of Assembly, and Neil Gilmour for School Commissioner.

Orange County Nominations.

The Republicans of Orange County have placed the following ticket in nomination: For Treasurer, Charles J. Everett; Special Surrogate, Daniel E. Pope; Special County Judge, Theron M. Little; Superintendent of the Poor, James H. Goodnie; Justice of Sessions, James H. Reeve.

New-Jersey Congressmen.

The nominations of both parties for members of Congress in New-Jersey are now complete, and are as follows:

Dist.	Republican.	Greeleyites.
1.	John W. Hazleton.	Oscar A. Clute.
2.	Samuel A. Dobbins.	Samuel C. Forker.
3.	James Clark, Jr.	John H. Patterson.
4.	Frederick A. Potts.	Robert Hamilton.
5.	Wm. Walter Phelps.	Abram B. Woodruff.
6.	Marcus L. Ward.	John M. Randall.
7.	Isaac W. Scudder.	Noah D. Taylor.

Monroe County Nominations.

The Republicans of Monroe County have made the following nominations: Treasurer, Charles P. Achilles; Sheriff, Charles S. Campbell; Justice of Sessions, Henry B. Hart. Speaking of these nominations, the Rochester *Democrat* says: "Mr. Hart's election, of course, is absolutely certain. With such sterling young men as Achilles and Campbell to lead them—each strong in character, in will, in industry and judgment—the Republican Party moves forward. It but needs to match Burritt with capable nominees for Assembly, to achieve a splendid and sweeping triumph. Public sentiment in the eastern district is rapidly concentrating. In this district all is uncertain. Municipal matters complicate the issue, and seek to force adjustment. With what result we shall soon know."

Nominations for Congress in Virginia.

Both parties in Virginia have now made their nominations for members of Congress, so far as they will run candidates. In two districts the Republicans decided it inexpedient to name candidates; and in one, the Sixth, they voted to support Poote Johnson, an Independent Democratic nominee. The nominations are as follows:

Dist.	Republican.	Greeley.
1.	James R. Sayre.	Elliott M. Braxton.
2.	James H. Platt, Jr.	Baker F. Lee.
3.	D. M. Aiken, Col'd Ind.	
4.	J. Amble Smith.	George D. Wise.
5.	Wm. H. H. Stowell.	Philip W. McKenney.
	Charles H. Porter, Ind.	
6.	C. F. Thomas.	Alexander R. Davis.
7.	Poote Johnson, Ind. Dem.	Thomas Whitehead.
8.	No nomination.	John T. Harris.
9.	No nomination.	Eppa Hunton.
10.	Robert W. Hughes.	Silas D. Bowen.
		Wm. Howe, Ind.

A Good Example.

From the Evening Post.

We have frequently said that the chief feature of the canvass in this State is the election of Assemblymen. No matter how good may be the character of the State officers we may choose, if the next Legislature shall be no improvement upon those that have met in Albany for several years past, there can be no hope of reform in our City government and of good legislation for the State at large. The efforts of the reformers should, therefore, be used to re-elect the Assemblymen who have served faithfully, and to prevent the election of men who are known to be corrupt.

Among the few members of the last Assembly who served well is Mr. L. Bradford Prince, of the First District of Queens County. Mr. Prince has been tried and found worthy. During all the scandalous proceedings of the late Legislatures not a whisper has been uttered against his integrity. His experience and his ability qualify him for the most responsible positions. That his constituents appreciate his services is shown by the present movement for his re-election. Two thousand people of his district, without distinction of party, have signed a paper asking him to accept the position for another term, and last night a great meeting was held in Flushing to promote his re-election. The officers were selected from both political parties, and the utmost good feeling prevailed. It is likely that Mr. Prince will be unanimously re-elected.

This example is recommended to the people of all parts of the State. If they imitate it, there can be no mistake in the choice of legislators this time.

A Vote in Ohio.

A gentleman from Ohio informed us that the conductor of a train going from Bradford Junction, Ohio, to Columbus, a few mornings ago, to break the monotony, canvassed the passengers on the question of their preferences for the Presidency. The result of the vote was: Grant, 27; Greeley, 4; neutral, 1. Every lady in the car was for Grant. Our informant adds: "And that is the way it goes in Ohio."

Official Vote of West Virginia.

The result of the election in West Virginia in August last, so far as relates to the new Constitution and the Legislature, is at last announced. The total vote in favor of the ratification of the Constitution is 42,154; against it, 37,748; majority in its favor, 4,406. The new Legislature is politically divided as follows:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Democrats	18	45	63
Independent Democrats	3	2	5
Republicans	3	17	20

Not Our Ox.

Since it found out that Chauncey M. Depew, its candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, was not only a Know-nothing, but is at present a member of a similar Order, the *Tribune* has suddenly ceased to attack Henry Wilson. It makes a great deal of difference "whose ox is gored."

John Morrissey Putting up His Money on the Election.

John Morrissey last week became strongly infected with a desire to bet on the elections. He drummed around New-York for a few days, and was gratified in several instances with bets upon the result in New-York County. He then visited Philadelphia, and a gentleman writing from that city thus discribes his reception, in a letter dated Oct. 1:

"Sunday night John Morrissey arrived here, and very soon our betting fraternity were on the move. He came over, he said, to invest. He would not bet on Buckalew, except on reconsideration of odds, if they were so fone. He was at once accommodated with a bet of $5,000 against his $4,000 that Hartranft would be elected. He was then informed that if he would remain over until Monday noon, that he should have a similar bet at the same odds, or his hotel bill paid.

He remained and got another bet of $5,000 against his $4,000, and also sundry other smaller ones, amounting to $14,000. He was afterward informed that he could have $10,000 more on the following morning or all his expenses paid; but A. K. McClure sent in a messenger requesting the stakeholders to hold no more of John's money, and finally came in and carried him off by main force. Before he left he said he had been sent for to come over and 'bluff off' our Republicans, and he confessed that he had much more confidence in their pluck than in that of the Democrats who had sent for him." A few nights after Morrissey's arrival in New-York, he was met by a Philadelphian, who bet $1,000 to his $700 on Hartranft's election.

There is now a lull in betting on the Pennsylvania election in this City, though pools are advertised for sale at Johnson's Pool Rooms, corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway. Hartranft remains the favorite, with betters against him few and far between.

The Queen's County Republican Convention.

Yesterday the Queens County Republican Convention was held at North Hempstead, and Geo. W. Bergen, of Hempstead, was nominated for County Treasurer; Oliver Titus, of North Hempstead, was nominated for Superintendent of the Poor; Dr. A. Reihmer, of College Point, for Coroner, and Jas. H. Seymour as Justice of the Session. The following delegates were appointed to the Congressional Convention which meets at Jamaica next Wednesday; W. E. Blackwell, Long Island City; Samuel Hendrickson, Hempstead; B. M. Dodd, Oyster Bay; Silas Titus, Flushing; H. W. Eastman, North Hempstead; W. S. Wood, Newtown; Alex. Harper, Jamaica. At Large—L. Bradford Prince, T. Hewlett, J. M. Clark, J. Birdsall, and S. S. Worthington. Alternates—W. R. Taylor, Long Island City; J. S. Snedeker, Hempstead; S. M. Titus, Oyster Bay; M. D. Gould, Flushing; Isaac Cook, North Hempstead; Wm. Bergen, Newtown; Geo. W. Gallew, Jamaica. At large, Chas. Chamberlin, T. H. Smith, A. E. Wright, B. D. Hicks, and S. Walters.

General Notes.

Hon. W. P. Schell, nominated for Governor of Pennsylvania, by the Labor Reform Convention, has declined.

The Republicans of the Twelfth Congressional District have nominated John G. Benjamin for Congress.

The Republicans of Queens County hold Conventions today for the nomination of candidates for county officers and members of Assembly.

Charles H. Horton was nominated for Congress by the Democrats and Soreheads of the Eleventh Congressional District of this State yesterday.

The Republican County Convention will be held at White Plains on Wednesday next, 9th inst., and the Republican Congressional Convention at Tarrytown on Tuesday, 15th inst.

The Passaic County Republican Convention met yesterday at Paterson. Mr. Henry L. Butler was chosen Chairman. Mr. John Allen was nominated Sheriff on the first ballot.

The Essex County Republican Convention met yesterday at Newark, and on the first ballot nominated John W. Taylor as candidate for State Senator, and James S. Gamble for Sheriff.

A large Republican meeting was held at Ellicott Hall, Batavia, N. Y., on Monday evening. Mr. John Dennison presided, and an effective address was delivered by Mr. Wm. H. Johnson, of Albany.

The Middlesex County Republican Convention met yesterday at New-Brunswick, and nominated Chas. S. Hall for County Clerk, Wm. Reilly, Jr., for Surrogate, and John D. Buckalew for Sheriff.

The Grant and Wilson Club of Madison, N. J., met on Wednesday night, Henry E. Reddish presiding. Addresses were delivered by Hon. B. W. Throckmorton, of Hudson City, and Dr. A. H. Robinson, of Jersey City.

A mass-meeting of Republicans was held in Phillipsburg, Penn, yesterday, at which delegations from all surrounding towns were present. Addresses were made by Col. Clark Carr, of Illinois, and Hon. J. F. Manning, of Massachusetts. The enthusiasm was great, and the meeting was one of the largest ever held in that section.

A largely-attended meeting of the Grant and Wilson Campaign Club, of New-Jersey, took place last evening, Mr. Matthew Armstrong, President, in the chair. Addresses were made by Augustus Ford, Esq., and Col. John Oakey.

The Republicans of Hudson, N. Y., held a large meeting in the City Hall last evening, Justice T. Watterman, Esq., Presiding. Hon. E. Deshaud Smith, of New-York, made an able address, and speeches were made by others.

The Democrats of the Third Congressional District of Missouri met again yesterday, and nominated Bryan M. Clemens, but that gentleman declined, and the Convention adjourned to Saturday next, when another will be made.

The First Assembly District Queens County Republican Convention met at the Court House, North Hempstead, yesterday, and nominated Hon. L. Bradford Prince for Assembly, and Ezekiel Lawrence for School Commissioner.

The Second Assembly District Republican Convention of Queens County met at the Court House, North Hempstead, yesterday. Theodore S. Cogswell, of Jamaica, was nominated for the Assembly, and J. G. Garretson for School Commissioner.

The Union Reform Association Call for a County Convention.

The Executive Committee of the Union Reform Associations held a meeting at the Astor House yesterday, and adopted the following form of invitation to be sent to all the Reform organizations:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1872.

Mr. ——, Chairman, &c.:

DEAR SIR: Our Conference Committee will be in session at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Room F, next Saturday evening, Oct. 5, at 8 o'clock, to take action for the nomination of a county ticket in the interest of the combined Union Reform Associations of this City.

You and all committees in favor of reform are respectfully invited to attend, and it is suggested to you to call your Executive Committee together before Saturday next to indorse the nomination of Hon. William F. Havemeyer for Mayor, and to appoint a committee to unite with the Reform Committee of fifteen, of which Hon. Judge Pierrepont is Chairman, to tender the nomination of all the reform associations to Mr. Havemeyer on Monday evening next.

(Signed) MYER STEIN,
Chairman Conference Committee.
CHARLES M. HALL,
Sec'y United Reform Association

The Executive Committee of Municipal Reform.

The Executive Committee of Municipal Reform, which was appointed to carry out the objects of the mass-meeting held at Cooper Union Sept. 23, met last evening at the Everett House. A full attendance was present, Hon. James Emmett in the chair. Five delegates each from the Central German Reform Association, the People's Municipal Reform Association, the Young Men's Municipal Reform Association, the Council of Political Reform, and the German Central Council of Political Reform were present by invitation to confer with the Committee in regard to the proper course to take to secure the best results for the reform of the City Government at the next election.

The Secretary was directed to request the various reform organizations of the political parties to furnish to this Committee at the earliest moment, a list of their candidates for the several Municipal and legislative offices to be filled at the election in November.

A committee of five was appointed to present the names of candidates for Mayor to the General Committees of the leading political parties, who would be acceptable to the reform organizations which are represented in this movement.

Local Notes.

This evening the Welsh Grant and Wilson Campaign Club meets at No. 17 Stuyvesant-street. Addresses will be delivered in both English and Welsh.

A large meeting of the Twelfth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at No. 70 Avenue D. Hon. A. H. Purdy and others delivered addresses.

A mass-meeting of German Republicans was held at Ninety-second-street and Broadway, last night, when addresses were delivered in support of the national Republican nominations.

The Francis Kernan Association met last evening at No. 764 Third-avenue, and permanently organized. John E. O'Brien was elected Chairman, and Morris Carlan, Secretary. After some short addresses the meeting adjourned.

The German Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District, Louis Reis presiding, held a meeting at No. 1,311 Third-avenue, last night, and in addition to the usual campaign business elected a number of new members.

A meeting of German Republicans was held at No. 375 Broome-street, last evening, when Mr. Krueger presided, and addresses were delivered by Messrs. William Gellmann and others, reviewing the progress of the national Republican campaign.

The German Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Fifteenth Assembly District, F. F. Pollock presiding, held a meeting at No. 498 Ninth-street, last night, when action was taken to mature arrangements for a banner raising and a mass-meeting.

The German Grant and Wilson Central Committee, of No. 1 Irving-place, has appointed the following Committee for the publication of German campaign documents: Gen. Sigel, Dr. Hoeber, Carl Grevy, Wm. Gellman, Carl Schwedler, Kehr and Otterburg.

The Young Men's Municipal Reform Association of the Sixteenth Ward have elected the following officers: Mr. John C. Havemeyer, President; Mr. Geo. B. Godscmidt, Vice-President; Mr. C. Edward Rives, Treasurer, and Mr. Clarence A. Henriques, Secretary.

At a meeting of the James O'Brien Resolute Association, held last evening at No. 404 East Fifteenth-street, Mr. Peter McCarry, Dr. Leary, and others, delivered addresses in support of Mr. O'Brien's candidature for the Municipal chair.

A meeting of the Sixth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club was held last evening at No. 400 Grand-street, Mr. Daniel F. Crowley in the chair. The usual business was transacted and a number of new members were admitted.

The Second Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club met last evening at No. 189 Chatham-street, the President, Mr. F. Mack, in the chair. Addresses were delivered by Col. Peeples, Mr. N. H. Babcock and Mr. Theo. Johnson. There was a large attendance.

Wednesday night a spirited meeting of the Nineteenth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Club took place at Schwander's Hall, Sixty-third-street and Ninth-avenue. John Scheibler, Chairman, introduced Carl Damm, who addressed the audience, both in German and English.

A meeting of the Jefferson League, composed principally of young men from the Twelfth, Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards, was held, last evening, at Masonic Hall, on Thirteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue. Committees were appointed from clubs in other Wards, and organized for the campaign.

The Nineteenth Ward James O'Brien Association held an open-air meeting, last evening, at Sixty-second-street and Second-avenue, to celebrate an O'Brien banner-raising, Mr. John Conners presiding. Judge Biers, Mr. Morgan, Capt. Lyddy, Mr. S. H. Randell, and others, spoke in favor of Mr. O'Brien.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Campaign Club of the Twentieth Assembly District will illuminate a new Grant and Wilson transparency in front of its head-quarters at No. 861 Third-avenue to-morrow evening. A special feature of the occasion will be the appearance of numerous little girls dressed as Goddesses of Liberty.

The annual general meeting of the Young Men's Municipal Reform Association will be held at the Hall of the Medical College, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, on Wednesday next, at 7½ P. M., for election of officers and reorganization for coming Municipal campaign. Addresses by Wheeler H. Peckham and others.

The Young Men's Republican Association of the Fifteenth Ward, met last evening at No. 14 Bleecker-street, and elected the following officers: President, Mr. P. B. Butler; Vice-President, Mr. W. J. Kent; Treasurer, Mr. W. Millen; Secretaries, Messrs. John H. Fisher and P. J. Ryan. One hundred and six members signed the roll. Addresses were delivered by Messrs Delmore, Steinberger and Benney.

One of a series of campaign gatherings organized by the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association, was held in the Fifteenth-street Church last evening. The speakers of the evening, Messrs. Edward O. Jenkins and Benjamin K. Phelps, spoke on the questions of the day. George W. Blunt reported that his interview with the Police Commissioners as to the appointment of inspectors of election was highly satisfactory.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Club of the Twentieth Assembly District held a large meeting at No. 1,000 Third-avenue, last evening. It was resolved that the Club attend the mass-meeting at Cooper Institute next Wednesday evening, in uniform. Preparations were also made for the banner-raising which will take place on Saturday evening, at No. 861 Third-avenue. Capt. Millard was elected to represent the Club at the Central Committee.

THE GEORGIA OUTRAGE.

Infamous Treatment of Colored Voters Throughout the State.

They Abandon the Polls at Noon, Unable to Cast their Ballots—Their Orderly Conduct Alone Prevented Serious Trouble—Greeley's Bullies Also Sworn as Deputy-Sheriffs.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 3.—Georgia has been carried by the Greeleyites by fraud and violence. As in 1868, in this city 2,000 voters were disfranchised by the action of the Democratic managers, so this year the roads leading to the city were picketed by a Democratic sabre club, and hundreds of voters who were entitled to vote were prevented from coming to the polls.

In Macon a mob of Greeleyites fired into the colored voters, and drove them from the polls, killing several. Thus they "clasp hands across the bloody chasm."

In this city one of the Republican challengers, while quietly attending to his duties, was brutally assaulted by a Democratic deputy sheriff, and narrowly escaped losing his life. About noon the Republicans, seeing that they could not have a fair chance to vote, left the polls, protesting against the outrages perpetrated upon them.

How the Democratic Majority was Made—The Orderly Conduct of the Colored People Alone Saved Their Lives.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The following telegram has been received by Judge Edmunds, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee:

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 2, 1872.

Hon. J. M. Edmunds:

At the election held in this city today, the Greeley party had full control of all the polls. The managers were all Democrats, and disregarded the provisions of law, and would not allow Republicans, entitled by law, to cast their votes. After attempting to vote for several hours, they abandoned the polls and went home. Over 2,000 Republican voters were deprived of their right to vote. The good behavior of the colored men only prevented serious trouble.

Col. E. Bryant, Deputy Collector of Customs, was seriously assaulted by the "plug uglies," who had been appointed special Deputy Sheriffs. The very worst class of the white Democratic element were sworn in as special Deputy Sheriffs.

A great outrage upon the rights of citizens has been perpetrated. The polls were surrounded by a large body of police armed with muskets; the "Sabre Club" patroled the streets mounted. This morning the roads leading to the city were picketed, and voters from the country were driven back and not allowed to come into the city to vote. Only four voting places were provided for the 8,000 voters in the country, and these all in one building.

M. H. HALE,
Chairman Republican Committee.

Intimidation and Obstruction in Operation Against Colored Republicans Everywhere.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 3.—In the election yesterday every mode of hindrance, obstruction and intimidation of the colored voters was resorted to with unparalleled system throughout the State.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 3.—Returns received at the office of the Atlanta *Constitution*, give majorities for Smith, (Dem.,) in the following Counties:

Counties.	Smith's Majority.	Counties.	Smith's majority.
Taliafero	309	Jones	940
Wilkes	1071	Clarke	512
Muscogee	700	Newton	173
Hancock	200	Gordon	980
Pulaski	720	Mitchell	143
Richmond	740	Terrell	310
Whitefield	186	Talbot	334
Dougherty	321	Murray	208
De Kalb	38	Clayton	220
Morgan	179	Fulton	1350
Wilkinson	800	Cobb	800
Schley	204	Houston	62
McDuffie	1000	Bibb	1900
Sumter	800	Lee	175
Troup	1050	Warren	300
Coweta	250	Monroe	700
Brooks	210	Clayton	323
Randolph	255	Clay	50
Quitman	127	Chatham	2940
Campbell	380	Upson	615
Macon	900	Henry	143
Baldwin	900	Taylor	100
Butts	242	Pike	595
Burke	600	Stewart	550
Floyd	989	Harris	423
Hall	914	Oglethorpe	359
Milton	533	Catoosa	344
Lowndes	197	Barrow	1008
Rockdale	304	Whitefield	370
Houston	183		

Forty-nine counties give Smith 27,837 majority. Walker (Republican) has a majority in McIntosh County of 454, and in Thomas of 256, making a total in both counties of 710. In fifty-one counties Smith has a majority of 27,117.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct 3.—Returns receive from sixty counties in every portion of the State give the Democrats over 25,000 majority. The seventy-six counties yet to hear from will increase the majority to 40,000. The following counties give the Democrats 9,000 majority: Schley, Randolph, Brooks, Quitman, Jones, Newton, Meriwether, Upson, Pike, Taliaferro, Taylor, Stewart, Worth, Pulaski, Houston, Webster, Wilkinson, Putnam, Washington, Burke and Columbia. Twiggs County gives a Republican majority of 300, and Greene County 111. Out of sixty counties heard from, only four have gone Republican. Enthusiastic Democrats claim the State by 50,000 majority.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The "Coalitionists" in Convention—Banks Nominated for Congress.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—The Democrats and soreheads of the Fifth Congressional District, held their nominating conventions today, in Charlestown. About one hundred delegates were present at each. Committees of Conference were appointed by each, and by them the nominations were made. These were Gen. N. P. Banks, for Congress, and Hon. Richard Frothingham, formerly a Democratic editor, Presidential elector on both conventions. The announcement of the nominations was cheered. After the adjournment a love feast was held in the largest hall, over which the chairman of the Democrats allowed the sorehead chairman to preside. Gen. Banks proposes to take the stump in his district, and work from this time forth for his election, with all the vigor he has. Gouch, the Republican candidate, will also work persistently, and the promise of a hot contest is fair.

THE INDIANS.

Treaty with the Shoshones—Half a Million Acres of Land Ceded to the Government.

SOUTH PASS, Ld., Oct. 3.—Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Chairman, and Thomas Cree, Secretary, of the Board of Indian Commissioners, arrived here from the Shoshones and Bannock Indian Agency, today, en route for the East, via Bryan. They effected a treaty with the Shoshone Indians, by which they cede to the United States some half a million acres of their reservation. The land thus ceded is situated in Hamilton City, the Sweet Water, Gold Belt and mining region, and there is a large extent of valuable farming and grazing country. The terms of the agreement are perfectly satisfactory to the Indians and highly advantageous to the Government.

Railroad Accident in the West—An Express Train Wrecked and on Fire.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—A despatch from Edwardsville, Illinois, says the express-train on the Chicago and Alton Railroad ran into the rear end of an extra freight train, at the crossing near that place, last night. The passenger-engine, and baggage and express cars and four freight-cars were demolished. The wreck took fire, and at last accounts the passengers and train men were endeavoring to save the remainder of the train, consisting of three sleeping-cars and five coaches. W. H. Bryant, United States Express Messenger, and the engineer and firemen were slightly hurt.

THE INDIANA CAMPAIGN.

Magnificent Republican Rally in Indianapolis—Over 50,000 from the Counties in the City—Gen. Butler, Hon. James Lynch, Secretary Boutwell Among the Speakers—Transparent Frauds and Swindles of the Democrats.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 3.—The first event in the great Republican rally here today was an address by Gen. B. F. Butler to a vast audience, during which he made a powerful argument against Greeley's men, and denounced Hendricks as a liar and a blackguard, to the intense delight of his hearers. The provocation for this was that Hendricks, in dealing only in personal villification during this campaign, had been mean enough to repeat the old and exploded spoons slander. Gen. Butler was followed by Gen. Thomas. V. Osborne, of Illinois, who made an able and eloquent speech, after which the further proceedings were postponed until evening.

Soon after dark, the city was everywhere blazing with grand illuminations; the streets were crowded to suffocation, and it was evident that 50,000 strangers were in the city, a few of whom were attracted by the State Fair. In addition, the whole population of the city was in thoroughfares through which the procession passed. This pageant, which was more than an hour passing a given point, was the grandest ever witnessed here, eclipsing entirely the Democratic show which welcomed Greeley. There were thousands of footmen and horsemen bearing torches, and scores of wagons fully illuminated, on which were persons of all trades in full operation, presenting a scene at once noble and impressive. As the procession moved, thousands of rockets and other fire-works were constantly discharged, making Washington-street a sea of flame through its whole magnificent length.

At 9 o'clock the immense crowds were gathered around the wigwam and at outside stands. Hon. James Lynch, the colored orator, of Mississippi, and Hon. E. H. Maack, a German orator, of Bloomington, Ill., addressed the vast throngs while in the wigwam. Secretary Boutwell spoke with even more than his usual power, delivering unanswerable arguments in support of Republican supremacy, and a glowing eulogy of Gen. Grant, both as soldier and statesman. Secretary Boutwell was followed by Gen. Hawley, who, inspired by the scene before him, eclipsed even himself, which is saying a great deal. At a late hour the meetings dispersed, with ringing cheers for Grant, Wilson and Tom Browne. Every incident of the day and night shows that the Republican Party of Indiana is sweeping on to victory.

Further proof to the same effect was afforded at Richmond, where this afternoon there was a great gathering of 20,000 people, a procession miles in length, and powerful speeches by Senator Sherman, of Ohio; Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut; Hon. Willcumback, of Indiana, and Hon. Jas. Lynch, of Mississippi. No such other meeting has ever been held in Eastern Indiana as was witnessed to-night. There has been several other great meetings in different parts of the State, all enthusiastic and all declaring that the Republicans are alive to the crisis now upon the country.

The latest Democratic stupidity as a cover to their intended importation frauds is a car-load of negroes they are dragging about the southern part of the State and exhibiting at all railway stations, as proofs that the Republicans are bringing over negroes to vote their ticket. This gang being under the charge of well known Democrats the trick is transparent. The Republicans are delighted that the Democrats are spending some of their Louisville corruption fund so foolishly. The Democrats are charging that the Republicans have made a poll of the State, which shows their opponents to be in a large majority. This is utterly false, as I have today gone carefully over the reports from the counties, so far as received, and find that, giving the Democrats all the doubtful, the Republicans have a very decided majority. Making all possible allowance for Democratic frauds, these returns indicate that the Republicans will carry the State by at least 3,000, and very much more with a fair vote. The State is worked up as no State ever was before. Secretary Boutwell declares that he witnessed no such scenes in Maine as here. The people are awakened, and a Republican triumph always follows on that event.

E. C.

NEW-YORK.

Large Republican Meeting and Banner-Raising at Port Jervis.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The grandest meeting of the campaign was held here to-night. Graham's Hall was filled to overflowing. Hon. Silas B. Dutcher spoke for over two hours in defense of Gen. Grant and the principles of the Republican Party. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

A splendid Grant and Wilson banner was suspended over Pike-street this afternoon. The cause is gaining here.

Gen. Caldwell, of Maine, at Newburg—Great Republican Meeting.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 3.—A splendid Republican meeting was held in the Opera-house in this city this evening. Hon. James W. Taylor presided and made a brief address. Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine, delivered one of the most effective speeches made here during this campaign. Much enthusiasm was manifested. The Republicans of Orange County will give a good account of themselves four weeks from next Tuesday.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Secretary Delano at Reading—Enthusiastic Reception—Large Republican Meeting.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., Oct. 3.—Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, addressed an immense audience in Penn-square, to-night. He spoke an hour and a half upon the course of the Administration, and was listened to with the closest attention. He was frequently interrupted with applause, and enthusiastic cheers greeted the reference of the Secretary to the importance of electing Gen. Hartranft next Tuesday. Mr. Delano was followed by John K. Valentine, Esq., United States District-Attorney, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Delano arrived in this city at 6 o'clock P. M., from Philadelphia, accompanied by A. P. Tutton, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, and Mr. Valentine. The party was escorted to the Mansion House by a band of music and a delegation of citizens. A large torch-light procession took place this evening in honor of Mr. Delano's arrival.

He speaks at Allentown on Friday night, and at Coatesville on Saturday.

Mercer County Republicans Aroused—15,000 in Reading to Hear Gov. Harriman.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MIDDLESEX, Penn., Oct. 3.—The Republicans of Mercer County held an immense mass-meeting here today. Fully 15,000 people were in the procession, with thirty bands of music. It was the greatest assemblage ever gathered in the county, and the people are united and filled with enthusiasm. The Republican majority next Tuesday will be the largest for ten years. Grant, Wilson and Hartranft will receive the solid vote of the party.

Gov. Harriman, of New-Hampshire, and Hon. R. B. Carnahan, of Pittsburg, delivered able and eloquent speeches. To-night a torchlight procession is marching with 800 torches in line, every one of them carried by a voter.

Robbing a Policeman.

Leonard Walling, doorman in the Eighth Precinct, and a brother of Inspector Walling, obtained leave of absence for a day and went to Keyport, N. J., yesterday, returning by the propeller Homesdale yesterday evening. Feeling fatigued, he went to sleep on a bench on the upper deck. He was soon awakened by a man taking his gold watch and chain, value, $100, from his pocket. Jumping up, he collared the thief, who at once threw the watch and chain overboard. Doorman Walling held his prisoner fast until he reached this City, when he locked him up in the Prince-street Station. The fellow gave his name as Hugh McCahey.

CONNECTICUT.

Grand Republican Turn-Out in the Elm City—Greeley Heards to the Front.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 3.—This evening a meeting was held in this city by the Grant and Wilson Third Ward Club, composed mainly of Irish Democrats. The hall was well filled, and the meeting was presided over by Bartholomew Healey, a wealthy and influential Democrat. There was a great deal of enthusiasm. Speeches were made by Judge H. Lynde Harrison, James J. Hayes, Esq., the Democratic City Clerk, and E. J. Edwards, of the *Palladium*. The New-Haven Regiment of Boys in Blue were parading the city with music, torches and fire-works and while marching through Grand-street, a notorious Democratic locality, the procession was fired into by a crowd of Greeley sympathizers, and one of the processionists received a severe wound, while others were more or less seriously injured. The procession kept in order, and the assailants fled.

OHIO.

Dayton's Greeting to Henry Wilson—The Grandest Demonstration Ever Held in the Town.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DAYTON, Ohio, Oct. 3.—The Republicans today held the largest meeting ever known in this town, and the enthusiasm was in proportion to the number of participants. Senator Wilson arrived early and in the morning he addressed 1,000 veterans at the Soldiers' Home, where his presence and speech were the occasion of great enthusiasm. This afternoon he went out to the fair grounds and spoke to over 5,000 people, a great portion of whom had come from Montgomery and neighboring counties to hear him. The evening demonstration surpasses description. Nothing has ever been known like it here before. While an immense torchlight procession was marching through the streets, in which nearly all the dwellings were illuminated, the grandest gathering ever known to Dayton was listening to Senator Wilson. He spoke for over an hour, and was followed by five speakers, a majority of whom were Democrats, the meeting being the most enthusiastic ever held here.

Ohio will go Republican by 10,000 on the 8th, and in November the Buckeye State will throw 30,000 majority for Grant and Wilson.

THE LATE DR. VINTON.

Funeral Services at Newport, R. I.—The Remains to be Laid by those of Commodore Perry.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 3.—The remains of Rev. Francis Vinton arrived this morning on the steamer Bristol,

PENNSYLVANIA.

Prospect of a Republican Gain in Congressmen.

Full Review of the Congressional Districts—Startling Frauds Contemplated by the Greeleyites—How They are to be Met by the Republicans.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Penn., Oct. 1, 1872.

The last week of the canvass in this State opens with a renewed activity on both sides. Greeley's journey through here did the Buckalew party good in one respect, for when he went back to New-York and assured his friends that his election was impossible unless something could be done in Pennsylvania, they turned in a new and large election fund, which has enlivened their dull operations not a little. The public accession of Curtin to the coalition has been used to encourage contributions from outside the State, and has, without doubt, had some effect in that way upon the canvass. The Republicans are stimulated to renewed exertions by the increased activity of this opposition, so that a week of almost unprecedented political excitement is upon us.

Meantime, while the contest is going forward over the Gubernatorial ticket, the twenty-four Congressional districts are scenes of separate struggles, some of them of great importance, and some very interesting. There are in the present Congress thirteen Democrats and eleven Republicans. By the new apportionment last session there were three additional members given to Pennsylvania, which this year are elected on one ticket from the State at large, and the districts remain as in the last election. From present appearances Pennsylvania may have in the next Congress nineteen Republicans and eight Democrats. This, of course, requires the election of the Republican Congressmen at large.

In the First District, Sam. Randall, as he is familiarly called, or Samuel J., if more formally is needful, who has been a member of the House ten years, will be re-elected. He has six Democratic wards of Philadelphia, with a decisive majority.

The Second District, which also comprises six wards of Philadelphia, is Republican, and will send to the next House C. O'Neill, who ran two years ago as an independent candidate against John V. Creeley, and was beaten by nearly a thousand. This time he has the regular nomination, and will be elected.

The Third, Fourth and Fifth Districts are also Philadelphia districts, and will return respectively Leonard Myers, William D. Kelley and Alfred C. Harmer, all of whom are members of the present Congress, and are sure of re-election.

In the Sixth District (Lehigh and Montgomery Counties) two Democrats are running. But the fight is of little consequence to Republicans now, though there was a hope at one time that a Republican might be run in between the two Democrats. Sooner than allow this the Democrats will arrange their difficulties in some way. W. H. Wittie is the regular candidate, but the chances seem to favor the election of Ephraim L. Acker, now the member from that district.

Washington Townsend is again the candidate in the Seventh District, (Chester and Delaware Counties,) and is certain of re-election.

The Eighth District, in place of Mr. Getz, has Hiester Clymer for a Democratic candidate, and this being the strongest Democratic district in the State, (Berks County,) Clymer will be chosen.

Lancaster County forms the Ninth District, and is as certainly Republican as the former is Democratic. A. Herr Smith will succeed Oliver J. Dickey, whom the Republicans would almost unanimously have renominated, but that he declined, preferring to devote his attention to his private business, the practice of law.

In Lebanon and Schuylkill Counties, which form the Tenth District, there is promised a large increase of the Republican majority for the State ticket, and John W. Killinger, the Republican candidate to Congress, will be re-elected also, probably by an increased majority.

There will be no change politically in the representation of the Eleventh District. Storm, a Democrat, now a member of Congress, will be chosen again. It contains Carbon, Munroe, Northampton, Pike and Wayne Counties. All of them gave Democratic majorities last year.

The Twelfth District is composed of Luzerne and Susquehanna Counties. This is a Democratic district. Last year it gave, on the vote for State Auditor, a majority against Stanton of 1,951. Two years ago, L. D. Shoemaker, a Republican, was chosen by 1,220 majority, and he is again the candidate. He is popular and "lucky," and was never beaten. There is hope that he will succeed again, but in view of the majority against him his election cannot be regarded as beyond doubt.

In the Thirteenth District, composed of Bradford, Columbia, Montour, Sullivan and Wyoming Counties, Ulysses Mercur, who has four times in succession been chosen to Congress, but who is now a candidate for the Supreme Court, will be succeeded without doubt by a Republican. Mr. Strawbridge. Bradford County is Republican. All the others are Democratic, and the margin is, at best, but small. In all these Democratic counties Republican gains are looked for on the State ticket, and also in Bradford, so an increased majority for the district may be expected.

The Fourteenth District cannot fail to elect John B. Packer, a Republican, who is one of the most popular men in the State. Two years ago he had more than 2,400 majority, which will be made greater still this time. The counties are Dauphin, Juniata, Northumberland, Snyder and Union.

Dick Haldeman gives way in the Fifteenth District to a Democrat named John A. Magee. The district will not be changed politically, but still its representation may be much improved, and could hardly be made worse than it has been by the choice of a Democrat or even a Greeley Republican. The counties are Cumberland, Perry and York, and the Democratic majority will be from two to three thousand.

Adams, Bedford, Franklin, Fulton and Somerset Counties form the Sixteenth District. John Cessna was beaten two years ago by only fifteen votes, Benjamin F. Meyers, a Democrat, being chosen. Meyers and Cessna are again running against each other, and the result is doubtful, with the chances in favor of Cessna.

Blair, Huntingdon, Cambria and Mifflin Counties make the Seventeenth District. This is another close district. D. J. Morrell, the Republican candidate two years ago, was defeated by only eleven votes. R. M. Spear, the Democrat, was chosen. This time he has been renominated by the Democrats, and the Republicans have nominated Abraham A. Barker against him. Mr. Barker is making a hard contest, and the chances are in his favor. He seems not to have the perfect and harmonious co-operation of his own party, or his election would be undoubted. As the case now stands, it can only be said that he will probably be elected.

Henry Sherwood, Democrat, from the Eighteenth District, comprising Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Potter and Tioga Counties, will certainly give way to Sobieski Rose, a Republican. Sherwood, two years ago, had twenty-seven majority. This district, with the two preceding, are properly Republican districts. They were lost two years ago by an aggregate majority of fifty-three. The Republicans made no particular effort in either of them, supposing they were entirely safe. The McClure crowd, without taking an open stand against the party as now, were quietly working against it then, and they had the aid of Curtin's friends, who were then outside the party as much as now, so far as his influence could take them out. Had they publicly joined the Democrats then as they do now, a full vote would have been brought out, and these three districts, together with the Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-fourth, would have elected Republican Representatives. The Nineteenth District includes Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Forest, Jefferson, McKean, and Warren Counties. To succeed Glenin W. Scofield, Carlton B. Curtiss, of Erie, has been nominated, and will be elected. In this district some shrtiful Democrats introduced an element of fun by putting up the nomination of Thomas D. Kane, who, in running for Congress and being beaten, will gain the most distinguished honor he ever hoped for. The majority has heretofore been small, but an increase is confidently expected this year.

The oil region almost forms a district—the Twentieth—by itself. Crawford, Mercer and Venango are Republican counties, and Clarion is Democratic. Last year Griffith was unexpectedly defeated by Griffith, a Democrat. This year H. L. Richmond, of Meadville, Crawford County, is the Republican candidate, and his election is as certain as anything future. He is very popular in his district, and unites the Republican vote. Griffith, however, is making an active canvass.

The Twenty-first District is close, and there is a chance that Henry D. Foster, the Democratic candidate, may be beaten by A. Wilson Taylor.

From the Twenty-second, or Pittsburg District, Gen. James S. Negly will be again returned by a handsome majority.

McJunkin, from the Twenty-third District, including part of Allegheny and all Butler and Armstrong Counties, will be also re-elected.

The Twenty-fourth District must be set down as in doubt. It is composed of Beaver, Green, Lawrence and Washington Counties. William McClelland, remember of the present Congress, is running again, and is opposed by W. S. Moreland. McClelland was a good soldier, is young and popular in his district, and possesses a good deal of ability, and though the district ought to be Republican, it will be hard for More to beat him. And yet it is not impossible; he may do it.

To summarize: Districts Nos. 1, 6, 8, 11 and 15, may be regarded as certain to send Democratic representatives to the next Congress. Districts Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14, 19, 20, 22 and 23 are equally safe for Republican majorities. Districts Nos. 12, 16, 17, 18, 21, and 24 are doubtful, with the chances favorable to the Republicans in Nos. 16, 17, 18, and perhaps 12, and for the Democrats in the others.

Northumberland County—Demoralization of the Democrats—Repentances of the Republicans.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, Penn., Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1872.

Old Northumberland, which used to be the banner county of the Democracy, has become sadly demoralized of late years. Commencing with the war, the Democratic majorities have been gradually reduced until they have now dwindled down to an average of about three hundred, and last year, owing to a very popular local ticket, the Republicans actually carried the county. They expect to do the same this year, although the Democrats are boasting that they will have five hundred majority for Buckalew. The town of Sunbury, which is one of the oldest in the State, is Republican by three hundred majority out of a vote of eight hundred.

This is the place where the "Philosopher" tarried one night last week, when he was swinging his old coat round the circle. He made a speech here, in which he told his hearers that if they were resolved to sell their votes, to be sure and get a high price. They did not consider this remark very complimentary, but still they concluded to follow it, and they are now waiting to see their portion of the hundred thousand dollars that the Democrats and Liberals, at their conclave in New-York City, last Saturday, decided to cast upon the Pennsylvania voters. It is rumored that Northumberland County is to be overlooked in the distribution, which the Democracy regard as a shabby piece of business, after Greeley had raised the price of votes by his inconsiderate advice. They now swear that unless they get their quota they will repudiate the ticket altogether. If they have got to vote for nothing, they say they will vote the Republican ticket, and take their reward in a satisfied conscience. Speaking of the Greeley exhibition here, the Republicans of Sunbury complain that the New-York reporters who followed the menagerie, were grossly deceived and gave Greeley the credit of a demonstration that properly belonged to the Republicans. The facts are these. On the night that Greeley arrived here the Republicans were holding a large meeting at the Court-house, while the "Liberals" were having a little side performance in the open square opposite the Court-house, where Gen. Slocum and John B. Haskin were haranguing a crowd of about 150 persons, mostly Democrats. All at once, news came that the Philosopher had arrived in town, and he was hustled up as speedily as possible on to the "Liberal" platform. Impelled by necessity, hundreds of Republicans who had been unable to gain admission to the crowded Court-house, crossed over to the opposite side of the square, whence they heard a great uproar, to see what had broke loose. Greeley and his crowd immediately appropriated them, and counted them all in as disciples of the old white coat. After the meeting, the Republicans had a grand torch-light procession, numbering 500 torches. The Greeley men had another which numbered just twenty torches, every one of which was stolen from the Republican Head quarters, and the parties who stole them have since been arrested. The Greeley party, humbugged no doubt by the Democrats here, who knew better, deluded themselves with the idea that both torch-light processions were intended as one grand Union ovation to the Philosopher. The deception would hardly be worth mentioning, perhaps, (although the Republicans of Sunbury are considerably exercised over the misrepresentation of the affair in the New-York papers,) were it not that it affords a fair illustration of the whole course of the campaign in this State on the part of the Greeleyites. Nine-tenths of the Republican votes they are counting on for their ticket are as sure for Grant and Hartranft as the sun is to rise on election day; and not one in fifty of the men who gathered around the railway stations to catch a glimpse of the eccentric individual who has been making a show of himself for the last two weeks, has any more idea of voting for him for President, than he has of voting for Geo. Francis Train or Colorado Jewitt.

The Republicans in this section of the State, as in all of the twenty counties I have visited in the last two weeks, are in the best of spirits, and as confident of electing their State ticket as they can be of anything in the future. Unlike the Democrats, who express equal confidence, they are able to tell you where their votes are coming from. They have, in addition to their regular Republican majority of not less than 10,000, the whole colored vote, which cannot be less than 12,000, the soldiers' vote, which is almost unanimous for Hartranft, and a defection of not less than 6,000 votes from Buckalew owing to the running of a separate candidate by the Labor Reformers. Where the Democracy are to get their votes from to overcome this known and admitted increase in the Republican strength, I confess I am unable to see, and I have not yet found a Democrat who could tell me.

The Outlook on the Eve of Battle—The Present Condition and Prospects in Pennsylvania—Withdrawal of the Labor Reform Candidate—A Carefully-Estimated Table of Majorities.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1872.

About fifty out of the sixty-six counties in this State have been visited by the two special correspondents of the TIMES during the last three weeks. Great pains have been taken to furnish accurate and impartial reports of the actual condition and prospects of the campaign in the various localities traversed, special reference being always had to the State election, which takes place on Tuesday next. While it may be, and undoubtedly is, true that Grant would carry the State in November, even if the Republicans were to fail in electing their Governor in October, yet no true Republican in Pennsylvania feels disposed to run any risk, however slight, of that kind, and hence their whole energies have been exerted to secure the success of the State ticket. Now that the election is near at hand, it may interest the readers of the TIMES to know what have been the results of the campaign in the State at large, and toget some general idea of the present outlook. After a careful comparison of notes by your correspondents, which have been also compared with the estimates of the shrewdest and best-informed politicians of the State, and in the light of the latest intelligence from all quarters up to today, we are able to present the readers of the TIMES with a table of majorities—Republican and Democratic—comprising all the counties in Pennsylvania.

Before appending this table it may be pertinent to notice, once more, certain localities that have been mentioned in previous letters as being more or less disaffected, from one cause or another, toward the Republican ticket.

The County of Lancaster, in which the most serious disaffection existed, has greatly improved since your correspondent visited it three weeks ago, and it is now believed that the defection from Hartranft will not exceed 1,000 or 1,200 votes. Nevertheless, in making up this table of majorities, we have allowed for a defection of double that number. So, also, in the County of Wayne, where the opposition to Hartranft was very strong two weeks ago, there is now very little, and yet allowance has been made in the table for all the falling off in the Republican vote that has been claimed by the opposition at any time during the campaign. Bradford and Susquehanna Counties, too, will undoubtedly do better than is indicated by the table, for Greeley Republicanism, which was quite prevalent there at the beginning of the campaign, has now almost entirely died out.

In Luzerne, Schuylkill and Carbon Counties, where material aid was anticipated for the Republican ticket from the running of an independent candidate for Governor, there is now little to be expected from that source. It is reported this morning that Scheil, the Labor Reform candidate, has withdrawn from the field, as many have all along expected he would do, although the leaders of the Labor Reform movement stoutly denied it. This will leave those counties to poll their usual Democratic majorities for Buckalew, and they have been so accredited in the table. Nevertheless, as stated in previous letters, there is a cordial union in those counties between the Republicans and Labor Reformers on local officers, which cannot but work for the benefit of the Republican State ticket. Besides, it has all along been affirmed by the Labor Reformers that if the Democratic politicians did induce Scheil to withdraw at the last moment, a large share of his Democratic supporters would vote the Republican State ticket out of spite. In one or two of the coal-mining counties, as in Northumberland, for instance, the withdrawal of Scheil will benefit the Republican ticket in any event, as a large proportion of the miners are Welshmen, who always vote that ticket, as between the two regular political parties. Congressman Packer, of Sunbury, stated yesterday that he was confident of carrying that county for the Republican State ticket on Tuesday, although it usually gives a Democratic majority of three hundred or over.

News reaches here today that some five hundred Irishmen have been imported into Carbon County to vote the Buckalew ticket, and doubtless attempts will also be made to colonize Democratic voters in Northampton and other counties bordering on New-Jersey. Allowance has been made for such a contingency in the table.

It will be seen that Allegheny County is claimed in the table by a very modest majority. Instead of 5,000 majority, Hartranft can hardly fail to have 6,000, and he may have 7,000. Mr. Sohurs is claimed to have had a great influence over the Germans of Pittsburg. No confirmation of this story has come through Republican sources. But in order not to exaggerate the probable result, the claim is allowed, to some extent, even in speaking of 7,000 majority.

The Republican Committee in Crawford County has allowed all the claims of the Liberal-Democrats, and still find a Republican majority of 1,000. The table deducts 200 from that, claiming only 800 majority.

Venango County is also cut down 100 or more below fair probabilities, in order that some disaffection there may be fully discounted.

Erie County is confidently expected to give 3,000, but the table takes the least sanguine estimate.

McKean and Cameron Counties ought, together, to give 400 majority. But both are close at best. Cameron has had a small Republican majority. A railroad is constructing there under Democratic influences, and the assessments show above four hundred new votes of railroad laborers. The Republicans are well organized, but may not be able to overcome this adverse vote, though the table puts the county down as even. Some importations have been made of Democratic voters into McKean also, but it is hard to see how the county can be lost to Hartranft.

Washington County will give but a small majority either way. It would be beyond doubt Republican, except for the influence of the contest for Congressman, which may make it Democratic.

Union and Snyder Counties are likely to give a hundred each more than is claimed by the table.

Dauphin County has been exceptionally well worked up by the Republican Committee, and the prospects of two thousand majority is hopeful, while eighteen hundred is confidently claimed.

Any disaffection existing in Chester County has been discounted, as in Lancaster County, twice over. So that a majority in it is safe, with a prospect of three hundred or five hundred votes to spare, to make up for any unexpected deficiency elsewhere.

With the above explanations, I submit the following table:

REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES.		DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES.	
Allegheny	5,000	Montgomery	1,000
Butler	400	Bucks	400
Armstrong	200	Lehigh	1,700
Beaver	500	Schuylkill	500
Washington	.....	Luzerne	3,000
Lawrence	.....	Columbia	1,500
Mercer	600	Montour	400
Venango	500	Carbon	600
Crawford	800	Wyoming	200
Erie	2,500	Sullivan	300
Indiana	2,300	Berks	6,200
Somerset	1,200	Northampton	2,500
Blair	700	Munroe	2,000
Huntingdon	600	Wayne	1,000
Franklin	300	Pike	900
Bedford	100	York	2,000
Union	500	Cumberland	300
Snyder	300	Adams	300
Lebanon	1,500	Juniata	100
Dauphin	1,800	Mifflin	....
Lancaster	3,500		
Perry	500	Lycoming	500
Chester	2,200	Centre	500
Delaware	1,800	Clinton	500
Bradford	3,000	Clearfield	1,200
Tiogee	2,500	Cambria	500
Susquehannah	1,900	Westmoreland	1,500
Potter	700	Fayette	1,000
McKean	100	Greene	1,800
Forrest	100	Clarion	800
Cameron	....	Elk	400
Jefferson	300	Clinton	600
Warren	900	Northumberland	300
Philadelphia	12,000		
Total Rep. maj	48,600	Total Dem. maj	33,900
	33,900		
Rep. maj. in State	14,700		

It will be seen by the above table that the Republican State ticket should have a majority of 2,700 outside of the City of Philadelphia. The lowest estimate that any one, Republican or Democrat, gives of the majority for Hartranft in that City is five thousand. McClure, the Chairman of the "Liberal" State Committee, concedes him nine thousand majority. But whether it be five thousand or nine thousand or twelve thousand, it is difficult to see how the Democracy are to figure up votes to elect Buckalew. Governor of Pennsylvania. None but a *World* arithmatician can do it, and he, as everybody knows, can do anything with election returns.

Large Fire at Orange—Loss $30,000—Aid from Newark.

Yesterday morning the dry-goods store of Robert S. Van Ness, and the shoe-store of Theodore Davis, at the corner of Main and North Centre streets, Orange, N. J., were both destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire is not known. During its progress the feeder of Engine No. 1 gave out, and as the second steamer of the Department was not in use, a single hand engine was left to do the work. Steamers were immediately sent from Newark, and under the command Chief Engineer Carhuff, of that city, subdued the fire. The Orange Engine are greatly blamed for careless action, and yesterday Chief Engineer Fell suspended all the officers of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 from duty for disobedience of orders. Had it not been for the prompt action of the Newark authorities a serious fire loss have resulted from the disorganization. The following are the losses and insurances: Robert S. Van Ness, $15,000, insured for $12,600 in Newark companies; Thomas Davis, $4,000, insured for $2,000; Fred. Grundman, $1,500, covered by insurance; Thos. H. Smith, damages by water $1,500, insured; Ellen Brennan, $1,000. The loss on the building, which was owned by A. H. Freeman, is $5,000; insured for $2,400. The Orange Common Council meets on Monday next, and will immediately investigate the difficulty existing in the Fire Department.

A Vender of Obscene Literature Sentenced.

In the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict, yesterday, David Massey was placed on trial for sending obscene literature through the mails. Massey, it was alleged, had an office at No. 737 Broadway, under the name of Prof. Rogers. Mr. Andrew J. Comstock, of the Society for the Suppression of Obscene Literature, upon whose complaint Massey was arrested, was the principal witness. He deposed that he had received letters and circulars from "Prof. Rogers & Co." under the names of John Beardsley and George Nichols, offering obscene literature for sale. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and to pay $500 fine.

A SHOCKING SIGHT.

Discovery of a Wrecked Vessel at Sea—Skeletons Found on Board—Evidences of Starvation—A Letter from the Captain.

Mr. James Dugan, who arrived in New-York from Sydney, Cape Breton, yesterday, gives the following account of a wrecked brig, which the schooner Lancaster (in which Mr. Dugan was passenger) came up with and boarded, on Thursday, the 19th of September:

On the night of the 18th ult. a strong head wind prevailed. At different periods the Captain's attention was drawn to a mysterious object, now off the port and now off the starboard bow. The look-outs were continually reporting the black hull that kept in sight all the time, until the Captain gave his opinion that the object seen ahead was a dismasted and deserted vessel. The schooner Lancaster was bound to Sydney, Cape Breton, from Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, with a cargo of produce, and the wind increased so strongly before daybreak that the Captain was compelled to order a large deck-load to be thrown overboard, to lighten the vessel. Just after dawn the unknown object hove in sight again; but none of those on watch could distinctly make out what it was. The Captain, however, satisfied himself that it was an abandoned vessel. Its rang eight bells, and the steward announced breakfast ready. While at breakfast, the second mate, Mr. Prior, hurried into the cabin, and addressing himself to the Captain, said: "There's an abandoned hull adrift off the starboard quarter; her spars are gone, and she looks to have been a brig or brigantine." Soon after Capt. Martin went on deck the hull of a large craft was plainly discernable off the starboard quarter, about two points to the northward. That the dismasted vessel had been deserted there was no question, as the heavy mass was being tossed about like a log. The Captain gave orders to bear away for the wreck, and at midday the schooner Lancaster was broadside to the abandoned vessel. It was a well-shaped, strongly-built hull, but the bulwarks and stanchions had been badly dealt with by the elements, and the whole was much weather-beaten.

At one bell, or half an hour after noon, the wind had so subsided as to admit of the lowering of a boat, in which Capt. Martin, of the Lancaster, and Mr. Ruthidge, the mate, (Mr. Prior, second mate, remaining in charge of the schooner,) two seamen and and Mr. James Duran put out for the wreck. On boarding it, a dismal sight presented itself. Splintered spars, entangled in canvas and rigging gear, and the planks of a boat torn asunder by the wind and sea, were scattered around in sad confusion. More direful still were the scenes which further investigation brought to light. Below a heap of motley rigging, and broken by the weight of a spar which lay across it, were the bones of a human being—a skeleton. The skull and ribs had been crushed almost on a level with the deck. Shreds of canvas, trousers and a Guernsey frock were found among and near the bones. Further search revealed five other skeletons. A slight covering of crisped flesh remained on four of the skeletons, showing that they had died more recently than the other two. Many of the utensils of the galley were found, and Capt. Martin made a strict search among them to assure himself whether there had been any food on board at the time of the death of these men. Not a single remaining pot or vessel of any nature in the cooking department of the ill-fated craft contained the least particle of food. This discovery seemed to satisfy the Captain that all on board had perished from hunger, having failed, after months of eager expectation and short allowance, to meet with any helping hand. The spectacle on board the dreary sepulchral hull was at least appalling. The hardy sailors themselves seemed to sicken at the revolting disclosure, and an ominous silence seemed to have been spontaneously determined on by the living ones who stood amongst the skeletons of the drifting hull. It was ascertained that the vessel had been rigged a brig. The hull bore no name on its sternpost. On the bowsprit the word "Glenalvon" was barely legible. In the forecastle, which was almost filled with water, a bundle of papers was discovered, and only two men could be found to enter and remain long enough inside to report on what they had seen there. There were two corpses on the floor, and one stretched across a "bunk." These sad relics were removed on deck, and the nine bodies were arranged in line and covered in mid-ship by the Captain's orders.

The wheel-house had been carried away, and the fastenings of the rudder broken. This, as the Captain remarked, was the work of some tremendous sea. The foremast had been cut away so that the vessel from foundering—one of the numerous emergencies in a hurricane at sea. The jibboom was gone, and the entire craft, as she then appeared, was the most complete wreck Capt. Martin had seen or heard of in his nautical experience of nearly forty years.

Entering the cabin a foul odor was discovered, but not intense enough to forbid a thorough investigation. Towards the end of the stairway leading down to the cabin a fetid pool of water was seen, and the men had to wade through it in order to reach every portion of the cabin. Between a stationary table and a couch, the head of a corpse protruded from a berth in the wall, and, when brought on deck, it was found to be in a state of decay. On the ruined bunks of good material, blue pantaloons, a flannel shirt, marked "T. F." and one boot covered the corpse. The chronometer in the cabin pointed to 4½ o'clock, and on the stationary table was an open Bible turned downward, a revolver with two chambers loaded, and a bottle containing a piece of paper, upon which was written: "In Jesus, guide this to some helper. Merciful God, don't let us perish." The words were detached, and a hiatus occurred between every two or three of them, which showed that the writer must have been either in the lowest stage of debility, or driven to the utmost despair. In the Captain's stateroom, his corpse was found lying bent on the floor, as though he had fallen from weakness, while struggling, with faint hope, to save himself and men. On his bed were scattered books, papers, &c., but one sheet attracted particular attention. It was dated

MARTINIQUE, May 30, 1872.

DEAR KATE: I will post this letter here, to assure you of my well-being; but do not attempt to hazard an answer to this port, as you will not find me here a week hence. I have kept all my strong promises to you, in spite of a thousand bad advices from my comrades. I drink a little beer, but that is all. Your precious photograph is a little silent angel—at least I think it so, and I read your letters over a hundred and a hundred times again. You say in yours dated from No. 16 Hope-street, Liverpool, that the old man was altogether turned in favor when he heard of my having passed the Board. Now mind and keep him so until I get home again, when everything will be comfortable and jolly. Write to Hal's address in St. John, New-Brunswick, and I should reach me there, Hal, at least, will know where I am. Wishing you good health and cheerfulness and good fortune, my own darling Kate, I am forever your own Robert.

BOB O. AKER.

The ship's regular papers were not found open; but Capt. Martin took in charge a neat writing-desk found in the Captain's trunk and locked. There was a slate on the table in the cabin, which table was covered by guards such as are used at meals in stormy weather. The slate, intended for taking down the log in rough, contained only figures and illegible writing. The Captain's trunk contained numerous letters, which Capt. Martin intends to give up to the authorities at Sydney.

Toward 3 o'clock a dead calm prevailed; and the boat's company that went on board the dismal wreck rowed back to procure something to eat and drink. At 7 P. M., the calm continuing, Capt. Martin proposed to set out for the ill-fated vessel again, to perform the sorrowful services of a burial at sea. For coffins a quantity of old canvas was brought, and rude bags were quickly formed out of that material. At 8½ o'clock, the pale moon shining solemnly over that lonely sepulchre of the sea, a long board was laid upon a sound portion of the bulwarks, and two bags, to which weights were tied, were laid down, and rattled as they fell. A lamp was held by a sailor on each side of the temporary hearse, and after Capt. Martin had read the usual service, the plank was lifted upward, whereupon the coffin bags and skeletons slid into the sea. The ceremony over, the party put back again for the Lancaster, happy to quit the gloomy craft that had harbored so many dead, heard so many dying groans and such awful roaring of the wind and sea that had caused all that death and destruction. Capt. Martin has procured every possible clue, all of which he will give to the authorities at Halifax or Sydney, so that the true history of the Glenalvon may be learned.

Discharge of Prisoners on Habeas Corpus—Motion to Admit Farrell to Bail—A Larceny of Pigeons.

James McGuire was yesterday brought before Judge Leonard, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on a writ of habeas corpus. The prisoner's counsel moved for his discharge on the ground that the complaint on which he was detained was insufficient. The return showed that the prisoner was committed by Justice Scott "charged with said to be an escaped convict." On this charge, which counsel said was not only bad in grammatical construction but bad in law, the client had been detained since the 28th of September. Judge Leonard discharged the prisoner.

Before the same Court was brought Thomas Farrell, now under two indictments for manslaughter, in having caused the death of two patients in the Blackwell's Island Lunatic Asylum, when the prisoner was a keeper. Counsel contended, on behalf of Farrell, that even if the testimony produced on the examination and before the Grand Jury were all true, yet in no event could the crime exceed that of manslaughter in the fourth degree; that under such circumstances the prisoner would be entitled to be admitted to bail. Judge Leonard took the papers and reserved his decision.

Before the same Judge, counsel moved for the discharge from custody of Robert Wood, charged with an assault &c., and now held awaiting the result of the injuries to one Johnson, in the Eighth Ward, the facts of which have already appeared. An affidavit was presented of Johnson's wife, setting forth that she alone was the assaulting party, and that such assault was committed only in repelling an assault made on her by her husband. Judge Leonard adjourned the writ for two days, to afford the injured man an opportunity to give his testimony, if in a condition to do so.

Jacob and Frank Poundulet, boys of nine and thirteen years respectively, appeared before Judge Leonard, also on a writ of habeas corpus, accompanied by a certiorari. They had been committed, it appeared by the return, by Justice Shandley, on a complaint of the owner of four pigeons, who swore that after the pigeons had been stolen from him they were recaptured by another man, who stated that he found them in the possession of the prisoners. Mr. Henry Wehle, who appeared for the prisoners, contended that this complaint contained merely hearsay testimony, and was insufficient to warrant their detention. Judge Leonard ordered their discharge.

MURRAY-STREET PAVEMENT.

A Costly Pavement Laid and Repaired Three Times—New Patents Used at Each Repairing—Wretched State of the Street.

Murray-street, one of the principal thoroughfares from Broadway to the North River, is again impassable. The roadway has once more been torn up "for repairs." Less than four years ago this street was supposed to have been thoroughly laid with the new patent Nicolson wooden pavement, and the occupants and owners of the houses on either side of the street were of opinion that for some time at least they would have the advantages of a perfectly-paved thoroughfare. The cost was enough to have warranted such a belief, as the average assessment was about $250 per lot. But it was soon discovered that the new pavement was getting out of repair and had become dangerous. An order was therefore issued to repair the damaged places, and the charge was made to the general fund. Of course the repairs were only made in special places, and new patents were introduced as experiments each time repairs were considered needful. The natural consequence of this is that some parts of the roadway are an inch or two higher than the corresponding portion of the same pavement to the right or left of it, and the slipping of wagon-wheels passing over the newly-laid pavement breaks away the raised edges, besides causing heavily-laden vehicles to fall with a thud on what remains of the first-laid pavement, driving that still further below the level. The consequence of this is deep holes and dents, needing still other repairs, as any person can see by passing along the block between Church-street and College-place, a portion of the street not yet attacked by the repairers.

The heretofore deplorable condition of the roadway between Broadway and Church-street, arising from this kind of policy, has led some person in authority to order still further repairs, and the pavement of that part of Murray-street has therefore been partially torn up. The repairs are to be made with a new pattern of wooden pavement—the supposed improvement being the introduction of wedges between the blocks, so as to give a better foothold for the horses. But, as usual, the new pattern is only to be laid in patches along the block, the old pavement on the south side, near Broadway, remaining, as it is thought to be good enough to last a short while longer. The new blocks being higher than those which have been in use for some time, will, of course, again destroy the level of the street, and before long it will be found necessary to close the street once more for additional repairs of the older blocks. Not only have the business men to suffer the inconvenience of having the traffic stopped, but during the day they are compelled, while the repairs are going on, to breathe the noxious fumes of melting pitch, &c., besides having their goods spoiled by the black smoke from the melting-furnace. And for these annoyances a charge of $5 per square yard of pavement is to be made, either as a general tax or a special assessment. The owners of the houses along Murray-street are now determined to resist any further work by legal action.

THE DEAN RICHMOND.

Investigation into the Causes of the Fire—A Hole in the Boiler—Testimony of Witnesses.

The official investigation of the casualty which occurred to the steamer Dean Richmond, on the 17th ult., was begun in this City yesterday before Joseph Mershon, Inspector of Boilers, Philadelphia; Increase S. Hill and John V. Matthews, the local Inspectors of Boston and New-York. The following letter from Charles S. Harvey, Local Inspector of Boilers at Albany, was first put in evidence:

On the arrival of the steamer Dean Richmond at this port on Tuesday morning, Sept. 17, 1872, I went on board of her and found that one of the main flues in the port boiler, sixteen inches in diameter had given way. After a thorough examination I concluded that it could be repaired so that she could safely make the passage from here to New-York, the district she was last inspected in. On the return of the above-named steamer to this port on the morning of Sept. 19, I submitted her boilers to a hydrostatic test pressure of forty-five pounds to the square inch, and after a careful examination, I am fully satisfied that they are perfectly safe to carry thirty pounds of steam in accordance with her present inspection certificate.

A report on the subject, prepared by John U. Matthews, Inspector of Boilers, New-York, was also read. Inspector Matthews says that, acting under instructions of Supervising Inspector Lowery, he had found that the Dean Richmond, while on her passage from New-York to Albany, cracked the front end of the lower inboard flue in the port boiler about five inches long, and opening one-fourth or three-eighths of an inch, allowing a sufficient escape of water to drive the fire out of the furnace, thereby igniting the wood-work around the boiler, the fire doing but slight damage, as it was soon extinguished. She then proceeded to Albany, with one boiler, where the fracture was repaired. In Albany a hydrostatic pressure of forty five pounds was applied to it, and it was found to be perfectly tight. On her return to New-York Inspector Matthews caused an examination to be made of the flues, and found them sound and safe for thirty pounds of steam. In addition, he ordered all the lower flues to be covered on the front and back ends as far in as the first course extended.

George Andrew, boiler-maker, was the first witness called, who testified as follows: I was called to make repairs on the steamer Dean Richmond on the morning of Sept. 18; the inspectors were requested to come up and look at the boiler, so that the boat might either be run or laid aside; Mr. Birdsall went with me to the boat, and Mr. Matthews shortly after; went into the furnaces and found the bottoms of the flues and connections in good and fair condition; I think I had been there about half an hour, and suggested that we should cover the ends of the flues with patches; we have done so, and found the iron very good where we cut the holes through.

James Johnston, a boiler-maker, employed by Cobanks & Theall, testified: On the Sunday following the rupture of the flue I covered the lower parts of the first course of the main flues of the Dean Richmond's boiler; the patches were put on thirty-four inches long, and nearly twenty-eight inches wide; the old iron was very good, and I think a quarter inch thick; I put three of these patches on one boiler and four on the boiler which broke; am not certain how old the boilers are; those patches were put on as a precautionary measure by Mr. Matthews' orders; the boilers in the Dean Richmond I did not consider unsafe; I think they are safe with thirty pounds of pressure.

There were no other witnesses present, and the investigation was then adjourned to this morning.

Chamber of Commerce.

The regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, being the first since June last, was held yesterday. Mr. Geo. Opdyke occupied the chair. After the approval of the minutes the following gentlemen were elected to membership: Joseph W. Yates, William Libbey, Wm. F. Morgan, Joseph Sparks.

The term of James P. Wallace, of the Arbitration Committee, having expired, he was re-elected on the recommendation of the Executive Committee.

The following resolution offered by the Executive Committee was adopted:

Resolved, That Messrs. Wm. E. Dodge, Geo. Opdyke, James S. T. Stranahan and S. B. Chittenden, be and are hereby reappointed delegates to the National Board of Trade, to serve for the term of one year, and that they have power to extend to the members of the National Board the hospitalities of the Chamber in such manner as they may deem best, while holding its annual session in this City, commencing on the 15th inst.

A letter was received from Thos. B. Van Buren, United States Commissioner to the International Exposition at Vienna, in which he referred to the objects of the Exposition.

He was invited to address the next meeting. The Chamber then adjourned.

Street-Paving Contracts.

In 1870, R. W. Trundy presented a bid on proposals to pave Fourth and Fifth streets, between the Bowery and Mangin-street, at the rate of $5 50 per square yard, with "Robbins" wooden pavement, which bid was accepted. Subsequently, and before execution of the contract, the Common Council limited the contract to paving to Lewis-street, but even the execution of that was prevented by subsequent laws and political troubles. Trundy appeared before the late Contract Board, and obtained a certificate that there was no fraud in the contract, and, with this certificate, presented himself to Commissioner Van Nort, demanding that the contract be perfected. This was refused, and now the contractor seeks to compel by mandamus the execution of the contract. The case was argued, yesterday, before Judge Leonard, in Supreme Court, Chambers, by Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean on behalf of the Commissioner of Public Works, and Mr. John E. Devlin for Mr. Trundy.

Judge Leonard reserved his decision.

THE MOBILE WHISKY FRAUD.

Statement of United States District-Attorney Bateman—The Legal Facts in the Case.

Hon. W. M. Bateman, the present United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, happening to be stopping at the Astor House, a reporter of the TIMES called upon him yesterday, and obtained his statement of the facts in the great "Mobile Whisky Fraud," which is now being used to injure the reputation of Secretary Delano. The following is Mr. Bateman's statement:

The fraud was an extensive and gross one, and the

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1000 Western Union... 70⅝ | 200 Pac. Mail..... 54
100 do..... 70⅝ | 300 do..... 54⅛
100 do..... 70⅜ | 700 North-western..... 70⅜
100 do..... 71 | 100 do..... 71⅛
100 do..... 70⅞ | 100 do..... 71
100 do..... 71⅛ | 200 do..... c. 71
100 do..... b5. 71⅛ | 200 do..... c. 77
100 do..... 70⅞ | 4000 Lake Shore..... 83⅝
100 do..... c. 71 | 200 do..... c. 87⅝
100 do..... 71⅛ | 400 do..... 83⅝
100 do..... 73⅝ | 200 do..... c. 87⅛
100 do..... 71⅝ | 300 do..... 83⅝
100 do..... 72 | 100 do..... c. 87⅝
100 do..... c. 72 | 900 do..... 83⅝
100 do..... 72⅛ | 500 do..... 83⅝
100 do..... 72 | 200 Best. Hart. & H. 84
100 do..... c. 72⅛ | 500 do..... g. 90. 84
700 do..... 72⅜ | 300 do..... 84
100 do..... c. 72 | 100 do..... b3. 84
100 do..... 72⅛ | 100 do..... 84
100 do..... 72⅜ | 200 do..... 84⅛
100 do..... 72⅝ | 500 do..... 84⅜
100 do..... 72⅞ | 100 do..... 84⅝
100 N. Y. C. & H..... 92⅛ | 200 do..... 84⅞
100 do..... 92⅝ | 200 do..... 85
100 do..... 92⅞ | 100 do..... 85⅛
100 Erie Railway..... 48⅛ | 100 Rock Island..... c. 120⅛
100 Union Pacific..... 38⅜ | 100 Ohio & Miss..... 42⅝
200 do..... 38⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$8,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '62. 112⅜ | $74,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 114¾
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64. 115⅜ | 1,000 do..... c. 115⅜
1,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65, n. 114¾ | 8,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 108¾
2,000 do..... b5. Cur. 111⅜ | 3,000 do..... 108¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12¼ O'CLOCK.

400 Western Union... 70⅜ | 100 North-western..... 70¾
100 do..... 70⅝ | 100 do..... b3. 70⅝
200 Pacific Mail..... 75⅜ | 1000 do..... 71
200 do..... 76 | 1000 do..... 70⅞
100 do..... 75⅜ | 400 B., H. & Erie..... 8
400 do..... 75⅛ | 400 do..... 8¼
100 N. Y. C. & Hud..... 92⅛ | 100 do..... 8¼
100 Union Pacific..... 38⅜ | 200 Rock Island..... 110¼
100 Lake Shore..... c. 87 | 100 Ohio & Miss..... b3. 42⅛
200 do..... 83⅝ | 200 do..... 42⅜
400 do..... 87⅛ | 300 do..... 42⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000 Cen. Pac. G. 8s. 99⅛ | 50 L. S. & Mich. So.. 87⅛
2,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G. 76 | 100 do..... 87
1,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc. 79 | 300 do..... bef. call. 87
2,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s. 101 | 200 do..... 86⅞
2,000 M. & St. P. 7-10. 94⅝ | 500 do..... 86¾
1,000 B. C. R. & M. 1st. 90½ | 100 do..... b2. 86¾
4,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, | 400 do..... c. 86¾
West. Div.... 88⅛ | 100 do..... 86⅞
10,000 D. & E. 1st.. 40⅛ | 200 do..... 86⅝
100 Atlantic Mail..... 18½ | 200 Harlem Railroad..... 111
200 do..... b. bef. call. 111¼
300 West. Union Tel.. 71 | 48 Panama..... bef. call. 140
400 do..... b. bef. call. 70⅝ | 91 do..... 140½
1470 do..... 70⅝ | 500 Ohio & Miss. b.c.c. 42½
1100 do..... 70⅝ | 100 do..... b3. 42⅜
100 U. S. Express. b. c. 77 | 100 do..... 43
200 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 92⅛ | 100 do..... 42⅜
1000 do..bet. call. 92⅜ | 2300 Un. Pacific..b. c. 38
100 do..... 92⅛ | 1500 do..... 38⅛
100 Pacific Mail...b. c. 75⅝ | 100 do..... 38
100 do..... c. 75⅜ | 500 Chic. & N. W. b.c. 83
1200 do..... 75⅜ | 500 do..... 70⅝
2000 do..... 75⅜ | 500 do..... 70⅜
1200 do..... 75⅛ | 200 do..... c. 70⅝
2200 do..... 75⅜ | 200 do..... 83
200 do..... 75⅛ | 400 Chic. & N. W. Pf. b.c. 86
400 do..... 75⅜ | 25 C., C. & C. & Ind.... 89
1000 do..... 75⅛ | 100 Cleveland & Pitts. Rail. 86
3000 do..... 75⅜ | 300 Chic. & R. I. b. c. 110⅜
500 do..... 75⅛ | 100 do..... 110¼
500 do..... 75⅜ | 200 do..... 110¼
500 do..... 75⅛ | 100 do..... 110⅜
1000 do..... 75⅜ | 200 C. & C. & I. C. b. c. 34⅛
100 do..... 75⅛ | 100 do..... 34
200 do..... 75⅜ | 100 do..... 34⅛
1000 do..... 75⅛ | 1000 do..... 34⅜
1400 do..... 75⅜ | 400 do..... 34⅛
100 do..... 75⅛ | 400 do..... 34⅜
400 do..... 75⅜ | 200 do..... 34⅛
1000 do..... 75⅛ | 100 do..... 34⅜
700 Del., L. & W..... 86

6 Wells-Fargo Ex..... 88

SALES FROM 2¼ TO 4 P. M.

1000 Western Union... 70⅜ | 300 Del., Lack. & W.. 96
200 do..... b3. 70⅜ | 200 do..... 94½
100 do..... 70⅝ | 100 Lake Shore..... 87
200 do..... 70⅝ | 500 do..... 86⅞
100 do..... b3. 70⅝ | 200 do..... 86¾
100 do..... b5. 70⅜ | 200 do..... 86⅝
100 do..... 70⅝ | 100 do..... 86½
100 do..... 70⅜ | 100 Union Pacific..... 38
2000 do..... 70⅜ | 100 do..... b3. 38
100 do..... 70⅝ | 100 do..... 37⅞
100 do..... b5. 70⅜ | 100 do..... 38
100 do..... 70⅝ | 100 do..... b3. 37⅞
100 do..... b3. 70⅝ | 1100 do..... 37⅝
100 do..... 70⅜ | 400 do..... 37⅞
100 do..... 70⅝ | 700 St. Paul..... 54
1000 do..... 70⅜ | 2900 North-western..... 70⅜
200 do..... 70⅝ | 700 do..... 70⅝
2200 do..... 70⅜ | 100 do..... 70⅝
1200 do..... 70⅝ | 100 do..... b3. 70⅝
200 do..... 70⅜ | 100 do..... b3. 70⅜
200 Am. M. U. Ex..... 68 | 100 do..... 70⅜
200 Atlantic Mail..... 20 | 200 do..... 70⅝
100 do..... b3. 19 | 100 do..... 70⅜
100 do..... 19 | 700 do..... 70⅝
1600 do..... 18⅞ | 1800 do..... 70⅜
200 Pacific Mail..... 75⅜ | 500 do..... 69⅞
100 do..... 75⅞ | 100 do..... 69⅝
1400 do..... 75⅜ | 100 do..... 69⅞
100 do..... 75⅞ | 100 North-western Pf. 86
200 do..... 75⅜ | 600 Rock Island..... 109⅜
400 do..... 76⅛ | 500 do..... 109⅞
1900 do..... 76⅜ | 100 do..... 110
1000 do..... 76⅛ | 100 do..... 110⅛
1800 do..... 76 | 100 do..... 110⅜
200 do..... 83. 75⅞ | 500 do..... 110⅜
200 do..... 75⅞ | 200 do..... 83. 110
1000 do..... 76 | 200 Boston, H. & E.. 8
100 do..... b3. 76⅛ | 500 do..... 8⅛
100 do..... 75⅞ | 300 do..... 8¼
200 do..... 75⅜ | 200 Ohio & Miss..... 42⅜
300 do..... 75⅞ | 100 do..... 42⅝
500 do..... 75⅜ | 1000 do..... 42⅞
100 do..... 75⅞ | 400 do..... 42⅝
200 do..... 75⅜ | 800 do..... 42⅞
900 do..... 75⅞ | 500 C. C. & I. C..... 34
1100 do..... 75⅛ | 100 do..... b3. 34⅛
300 N. Y. C. & Hudson.. 92⅛ | 200 do..... 33⅞
800 do..... 92⅜ | 300 do..... 33⅝
1000 do..... 92⅛ | 200 do..... 33⅞
700 Erie Railroad..... 48 | 500 do..... 33½
500 do..... 830. 47⅞ | 600 do..... 33⅜
200 do..... 47⅞ | 700 do..... 33½
100 Panama..... 141

THURSDAY, Oct. 3—P. M.

The bidding for the Treasury Gold, at noon today, amounted to $4,303,000 at 113.60 to 114.57 ₱ cent. The $1,000,000 advertised to be sold was awarded to the Brokers of the Gould-Smith clique of speculators at 114.57 ₱ cent. The sales in the open market were at 114⅜@114½ ₱ cent. before the bidding at the Treasury, and after the award of $1,000,000 at 114.57, the sales ran up to 114⅝@114⅞@114⅝@115@115½@115 ₱ cent. The Cash Gold was not made very scarce today, but the party in control of the market, now that they have secured the $1,000,000 sold by the Treasury may possibly make it dear to-morrow, although other strong concerns are lenders to a considerable amount, when the bonus is an inducement.

The Foreign Exchanges are further unsettled and made difficult to move by the rise in Gold today, and 60 days London can be bought for 107@107½ ₱ cent. The sight rates are slightly better than yesterday, owing to the rise of Interest at the Bank of England this forenoon to 5 per cent per annum.

Money was made dear to the Brokers on Stocks today, and a bonus of a sixteenth to one-eighth of one ₱ cent. was paid for its use until to-morrow. The "lock-up" party are again said to be at work in Money as well as Gold, but the extent of their power for mischief is much questioned since their recent defeats on the Stock Exchange. Outside the Exchange Money is dear on Merchant paper Railroad acceptances, while time loans on Railroad Bonds and other Stocks are only practicable at anything like living rates through the double operation of borrowing 60 days Exchange on London. Prime to fair Merchant paper, when not accommodated at Bank, is quoted 9@12 ₱ cent. per annum.

The Stock Exchange is generally lower than yesterday, and a drive was made at what are known as the Horace F. Clark Roads, Lake Shore and Union Pacific, causing a decline of ½@1 ₱ cent. Some use was made of a supposed change in the administration of the Wabash and Toledo Road, at the annual election at Toledo, yesterday, foreshadowing a close alliance, offensive and defensive, with the new Canada Southern. But in the list of the new Directors, and in the re-election of Mr. A. Boody as President of the Wabash, we fail to discover the evidence of hostility to the Lake Shore Road. The Canada Southern is not yet opened, and we apprehend that by the time it is completed through to Chicago there will be business enough for both lines, and certainly no diminution of the valuable local traffic, freight as well as passengers, on the American side of the Lake Shore Road. The New-York Roads were rather neglected by speculation. On the Western Roads, other than Lake Shore and Union Pacific, there was a weaker feeling than yesterday at the close of the day, and also in Western Telegraph. The fluctuations in Pacific Mail continued between 76⅛@75⅞ ₱ cent., on another large business, closing at 75½ ₱ cent.

The Public Funds of the United States continued scarce, but some parcels offered for cash were taken at a concession from the best figures of last night.

At 4 o'clock P. M. the following general quotations were made on the market, the Railroads leaving off weak, under a sudden bearish raid, apparently to make low figures for Friday. The clique operating against the Railroads were buyers of Gold, and the price left off 115@115⅛ ₱ cent.

Closing Quotations—OCT. 3.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	111¼	111
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov	116	115½
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	114½	114½
American Gold	114⅛	115⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	107¼	107½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	92½	92½
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅜	110
North-west Common	71	69½
Pacific Mail	76⅛	75½
St. Paul Preferred	74⅜	74⅜
St. Paul Common	54⅛	54⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	42½	42⅜
Western Union Telegraph	70⅝	69½
Erie	48¼	47½
Union Pacific	38⅜	37½
Lake Shore	87¼	86½
C., Chicago and Ind. Cen	34⅜	33⅝

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1872.

Gold receipts	$535,167 88
Gold payments	127,305 17
Gold balance	55,395,554 80
Currency receipts	1,677,136
Currency payments	3,608,333 92
Currency balance	14,436,675 79
Customs	327,000 00

The last prices made for the various Public Funds of the United States were as follows:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81.....114⅛ | 5-20 coup., n. i., '65.....114⅝
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81.....116 | 5-20 reg., '67.....114⅛
5-20 reg., '62.....112⅜ | 5-20 coup., '67.....114⅜
5-20 coup., '62.....115⅝ | 5-20 reg., '68.....114⅛
5-20 reg., '64.....115⅝ | 5-20 coup., '68.....114⅝
5-20 coup., '64.....115⅝ | 10-40 reg.....108⅛
5-20 reg., '65.....115⅜ | 10-40 coup.....108⅛
5-20 coup., '65.....115⅝ | 5s coup., '81.....111
5-20 reg., n. i., '65.....114⅛ | 6s Currency.....112

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board this morning for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	131	Hanover	90½
Manhattan	150	Irving	127
Merchants'	115	Metropolitan	134
Mechanics'	130	Citizens'	135
America	150	Market	125
City	255	Nassau	107¼
Phenix	124	Park	116
Tradesmen's	148	Continental	91
Fulton	152	St. Nicholas	113
Gallatin National	165	Marine	165
Merchants' Exchange	92	Commonwealth	134
Leather Manuf	180	Importers' & Traders'	185
State of New-York	111	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
Commerce	118	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	97
Mercantile	100	Tenth National	80
American Exchange	114	Oriental	170
Chatham	150	Bank. & Brokers' Ass.	80

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—OCT. 3.

Telegraphed to Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	98⅜	
City 6s, New	101½	101⅝
Camden & Amboy	123	
Pennsylvania Central	57	57⅜
Reading	112	112¾
Lehigh Valley	58¼	58⅜
Catawissa Preferred	45	45¼
Philadelphia & Erie	26½	27
Northern Central	39	40
Lehigh Navigation	37¾	38
Lehigh Gold Loan	92¾	93

The bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad are offered for sale through the responsible house of Messrs. John J. Cisco & Son.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1872.

DEPOSITS received, on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. Special arrangements made with Savings Banks and others depositing large amounts.

We issue CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT available in all parts of the country, and bearing interest in case of special deposit.

We make COLLECTIONS for merchants and others in all parts of the country.

Orders for INVESTMENT STOCKS and BONDS executed at the Stock Exchange, on commission, for cash.

We deal in GOVERNMENT and other FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES, such as CENTRAL PACIFIC and CHESAPEAKE and OHIO BONDS.

The small amount of CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS remaining in the hands of the Company, will be disposed of by us at private sale, giving investors an opportunity to purchase this favorite security upon terms which should insure an advance upon the completion of the road and their introduction at the Stock Exchange.

A difference of about twenty-five per cent. may be realized by exchanging FIVE-TWENTIES and other Govern ments, and about thirteen per cent in exchanging CENTRAL PACIFICS, for these Bonds. FISK & HATCH.

☞ THE CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN
First Mortgage Sinking Fund Thirty Years
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

We recommend to investors as a *Safe and Profitable* security. Present price, 90 and accrued interest. Interest payable April and October, at the Union Trust Company, *Coupon or Registered*. This road is the western end or link of the Canada Southern, which together form *the new trunk line from Buffalo to Chicago*, running directly into Chicago on its own line; is *straight and level*, and the *shortest* line now built, or that *can be built*, between Chicago and Buffalo. The great accumulation of freights at Chicago and Toledo, *even now*, beyond the capacity of the present Trunk Line, renders the speedy completion of the road an *absolute necessity*. Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 27 Pine-st.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st.

☞ HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, secured by a large and valuable Land Grant, and a Sinking Fund of 2 Per Cent. of the earnings. For sale at 90 and accrued interest in currency, yielding over 9 per cent. interest. William E. Dodge, of New-York, President. This Road will be entirely completed by the first of January next, and we confidently recommend the bonds as a perfectly safe investment.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 3, 1872.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	17	Beef, pkls	61
Copper, bbls	49	Pork, pkls	1,274
Eggs, bbls	1,474	Cut-meats, pkls	216
Flour, bbls	17,985	Lard, pkls	215
Cotton, bales	408	Lard, kegs	20
Meal, bbls	200	Butter, pkls	1,340
Wheat, bushels	107,162	Cheese, pkls	4,340
Corn, bushels	413,552	Tallow, pkls	62
Oats, bushels	82,000	Stearine, pkls	72
Malt, bushels	400	Spelter, pcs	940
Barley, bushels	23,288	Grass, bdls	40
Peas, bushels	1,200	Starch, pkls	285
Beans, bbls	97	Oil-cake, pkls	2,735
Flaxseed, bags	179	Tea, pkls	1,578
Pea-nuts, bags	137	Tobacco, hhds	143
Hemp, bales	66	Tobacco, pkls	59
Hoops, bales	42	Whisky, bbls	388
Hides, bdls	18	Wool, bales	101
Leather, sides	5,000		

Export clearances for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange:

By the steamer *City of Antwerp*, for Liverpool—720 bales Sheepskins, 217 bales Leather, 6,941 boxes Cheese, 423 bags Beef, 653 bales Cotton, 100 boxes Hams, 1,600 sacks Oil Cake, 963 bbls. Apples, 10 bbls. Potatoes, 124 pkgs. Butter, 178 boxes Bacon...10 cases Barrels, 600 bbls. Rosin, 5,894 bushels Wheat, 2 boxes Clocks, 177 sacks Ore, 49 bales Hides, 493 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer *Java*, for Liverpool—125 bbls. Apples, 5 cases Bacon, 128 bales Clothing, 2,643 boxes Cheese, 1 Piano, 850 lbs. Tobacco, 7,217 bushels Wheat, 5 bbls. Sundries.

By the ship *Bessie Hembe*, for Liverpool—56,659 bushels Corn, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 staves.

By the bark Pactolus, for London—12,880 bushels Corn, 1,814 bbls. Flour, 742 bbls. Rosin.

By the bark Boat B., for Cork and orders—31,622 bushels Corn.

By the bark Silver Stream, for Tralee—19,204 bushels Corn.

By the bark Dritte Jmly, for Salerno—7,570 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Victor, for Queenstown and orders—21,589 bushels Corn.

By the bark Crono, for Cork and orders—30,442 bushels Corn.

By the bark Maria Galetto, for Cork and orders—29,556 bushels Corn.

By the bark King Carl, for Queenstown and orders—27,556 bushels Corn.

By the bark Martino Celento, for Dublin—26,749 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Brandt, for Sligo—30,279 bushels Corn.

By the bark Brasto, for Cork and orders—27,239 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Exchange, for Hamburg—2,363 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark Spartacus, for Gibraltar and orders—11,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Max. for Amsterdam—4,152 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 500 cases Refined Petroleum, 100 boxes Extract Logwood, 9,000 Staves, 50 tons Cedarwood.

By the steamer Thuringia, for Hamburg—56,159 lbs. Bacon, 5,713 lbs. Grease, 65,629 lbs. Lard, 65,600 lbs Meat, 10,000 lbs. Cheese, 124 cases Tobacco, 144 hhds. Tobacco, 54 cases Machinery, 58 bags Horn Tips, 476 bags Ore, 1 bale Furs, 874 cases Preserves, 3,400 sides Leather, 76 bales Leather, 1 case Leather, 63 cases Sewing Machines, 29 cases Essential Oil, 45 bales Domestics, 163 bdls. Hides, 18 pkgs. Rubber.

And from Philadelphia, for Bordeaux, by the brig Anne Bachelder, 129,967 gallons Crude Petroleum....For Madeira, by the brig Salvador Segundo, 3,000 gallons Petroleum, in cases.

COFFEE—Rio has been dull today, but quoted steady in the instances of the better grades of stock, which have been fin quite moderate supply. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here was estimated at 98,058 bags, and at the outports 25,910 bags, with 86,000 bags afloat, and leading for the United States. Other kinds have been in slack request, the recent movements comprising only 1,124 bags Maracaibo, 150 bags Government Java, 318 bags Costa Rica, 10 bags Mexican, 10 bags Jamaica, and 100 bags Ceylon, range. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands was 69,632 bags and 149,320 mats. We quote invoices thus: Rio cargoes as follows: Ord. to fair, 14c.@14¾c.; fair, 14¾@15¼c.; good, 15¼c.@15¾c.; prime, 17¼c.@17¾c., gold, ₱ lb. 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, at 14c.@18c., gold; Java, 18¼c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 15½@16½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17c.; Native Ceylon, 14¾c.@17c.; San Domingo, 13¾c.@14c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been more active, for early delivery, and under lighter offerings has been quoted up ¼c. lb.; sales, 3,194 bales, (of which 894 bales were to arrive,) including 2,003 bales to shippers, 1,121 bales to spinners, 26 bales to speculators and 94 bales in transit. For future delivery, a good demand prevailed at an advance of ¾c. ₱ lb. Sales, 76,600 bales, 12,200 bales last evening, and 13,400 bales today,) basis Low Middling, with October contracts closing at 18 7-16c.; November, at 18c.; December, at 19 1-16c.; January, at 19c.; February, at 19¼c.; March at 20c.; April at 20¼c. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries as officially reported on the bulletin, were as follows, viz.: October 18.26c., November 18.07c., December 18.20c., January 19c., February 19.45c., March 19.97c., April 20.37c., May 20¼c. The receipts at this port to-day were 408 bales by rail. The stock of cotton in this port is as follows: In New-York, 9,619 bales; in warehouses in Brooklyn, 1,504 bales; on wharves, 10,642 bales, and on shipboard (not cleared) 9,439 bales. Total, 31,205 bales. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 11,287 bales, and thus far this week 59,360 bales, against 53,064 bales same time the preceding week and since September 1st 217,179 bales, against 184,177 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New York Today.

	Uplands	Alabama	N. O.	Texas
Ordinary	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜
Good Ordinary	18¼	18¼	18⅛	18⅛
Low Middling	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18¼
Middling	19	19	19⅛	19⅛
Good Middling	20	20¼	20⅛	20⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been generally quoted about 5c. lower for desirable stock, on moderate trade, in part for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,700 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State, at $4 85@5 05; fair to good Extra State, at $5 20@5 50; inferior to good Extra at $5@5 75; good to fancy at $5 80@6 10; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5@5 50; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $5 10@5 60 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$3 25@$5 25
Sour Flour	5 00@7 50
Superfine State and Western	5 00@6 00
Extra State	7 10@8 10
Extra City, shipping brands	7 10@8 10
Extra Genesee	8 15@9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	7 10@7 60
Extra Western shipping brands	7 00@7 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 65@10 25
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 60@10 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	8 00@11 50
Extra Minnesota, ordinary to fancy	7 50@12 00

Southern Flour has been quoted steady, but has been selling only in a jobbing way. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,630 bbls., including inferior to very good, and $8 40@12 for very good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand at from $3 50@$5 35 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl. Corn-meal has been moderately inquired for at $3 25@3 65 for Yellow Western; $3@$3 50 (nominally) for White do.; $3 60 for Marsh's Caloric; $3 55@$3 70 for Jersey, and $3 75@$4 for Brandywine; the reported sales were 400 bbls., in lots.

GRAIN—There has been a freer movement in Spring Wheat, but, with more liberal offerings, prices have been quoted about 1c. ₱ bushel lower. The main inquiry has been for shipment. Winter Wheat has been rather sparingly dealt in, and on the offerings, which consisted mostly of inferior and low grades, were favored buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 147,000 bushels at $1 57@1 58 for very good to prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring; $1 50@1 51@1 52 for No. 2 Chicago and North-west Spring; $1 47 for No. 3 and 3 Spring, mixed; $1 44@1 45 for No. 3 Spring; $1 36@1 40 for rejected Spring, in small lots; $1 52@1 65 for very inferior to good Red Western; $1 69@1 73 for Amber do., closing lightly....Corn has been quite active, at, however, a shade lower prices, under very liberal offerings of stock, closing about steady at the modified figures. The demand was mostly for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 315,000 bushels at 64c.@64¼c. for fair to prime sailing-vessel grades of Mixed Western, afloat, chiefly at 64¾c. for strictly prime; 65c.@65¼c. for High Mixed do.; 62c.@63¼c. for ordinary to choice steamer grades of New Mixed Western, afloat, chiefly at 64¾c. for strictly prime; 63c.@63½c. for White Western, 57c.@62c. for damaged Mixed Western, in lots, ₱ bushel, delivery. For future delivery there was a fair demand noted for Mixed Western, chiefly for last half of October and first and last half of November, but the bids were not satisfactory, and negotiations are progressing slowly....Rye has been in light stock and held with firmness, but has been very quiet....Of Barley the only important sales reported were of 3,500 bushels Canada West, to arrive, at $1 18 ₱ bushel; market steady....Barley-malt steady, but quiet....New Oats have been more freely dealt in at a shade better prices for the finer grades of stock, which were less plenty. Old quiet, but held with rather more confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 197,000 bushels at 41c.@45c. for ordinary to choice prime new Mixed Western, chiefly at 41c.@43½c. for ordinary to good stock; 43c.@44c. for inferior to good Black and Dark Mixed; 42c.@47c. for new to choice new White Western; 37c. for musty do.; 45c. for new White State; 55c. for very choice old do. For prime old Mixed Western, in store, there were bids of 48c., with 48c. asked.

HEMP—Sales, 500 bales Jute Butts, to arrive, at 2c. ₱ lb.; market unchanged.

MOLASSES—A moderate inquiry has been noted for foreign at about former rates; 155 hhds. Trinidad Cuba sold at 27c., and 18 hhds. Cuba at 28c. New-Orleans dull. The stock of foreign in private hands included 4,442 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,557 hhds. Cuba, and 826 hhds. English Islands. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 30c.@37c.; Cuba, 20c.@26c.; English Islands, 30c.@36c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@85c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Under more favorable advices from Wilmington, Rosin has been quoted firmer, though not active, with Strained quoted at $4 55@$4 60; sales, 237 bbls. low No. 2 at $4 70; and 400 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $5 @$5 25 ₱ 280 lbs....Wilmington Tar quoted at $3 87½ ₱ bbl., but inactive....Spirits Turpentine quoted weaker at 63½c.@64c., on a restricted business; sales, 109 bbls. Southern at 63½c.; 75 bbls. from yard, early in the day, at 64c.; 100 bbls. New-York pkg. at 65½c., and 199 bbls. Oil and Whisky pkg. at 63½c.@64½c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been rather firmer, on a moderate inquiry; sales, 600 bbls., in bulk, at 12½c. ....Refined less active here at 23¼c., with sales of 4,000 bbls. At Philadelphia a livelier business was reported; 20,000 bbls. having been sold for various destinations to Nov. 10 at 25½c....Of Refined, in cases, 8,500 cases sold at 30c., now quoted at 30c.@31c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been more actively sought after and held with firmness. Other kinds were also attention more attention at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported of 1,630 bbls., in lots, at $14 20@$14 25 for full and job lots of new Western Mess, $13 50@$13 75 for old do.; $13 50@$13 62½ for Prime Mess; $10 50 for Extra Prime; $12 50 for Thin Mess; $18 50 for City Medium Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been more animated, with sales reported of 5,000 bbls. Western Mess, seller October, various deliveries within the month, at @$14 20@$14 25 ₱ bbl....City-dressed Hogs have been in fair demand at from 8¼c.@7¾c., as extremes, ₱ lb....Cut-meats continue in good request, with Dry-salted and Pickled Hams ranging from 12½c.@14½c.; Shoulders at 5¾c.@6¼c., and Bellies at 7¼c.@8¾c., ₱ lb.; sales equal to 225 pkgs. Also, 1,900 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 14c.@14½c.; 850 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 6c.@6½c., and 60 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders at 7c.; 50 boxes Bellies at 8¼c. ₱ lb.....Bacon has been offered less freely, and has been quoted stronger in price, on a fair demand. Sales, 220 boxes Long Clear, in lots, part at 9¾c.; 45,000 lbs. Short Rib, deliverable through the month, at 9c., in bulk; 100 boxes Short Clear, all October, at 9¾c.; 100 boxes do., last half of October, at 9¼c.; 100 boxes do., November, at 9c., and 500 boxes Long and Short Clear, December and January deliveries, at 7¾c. ₱ lb.....There has been less inquiry noted for both Western and City Lard, with a weak market generally, though the offerings of stock were not particularly urgent at the ruling figures. Sales reported of 1,600 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8¼c.@8¾c. for prime to choice old Western Steam, chiefly at 8¼c.; 8¾c. for new do., do., do., and very choice old do.; 9¼c.@9¾c. for choice Western Kettle-rendered, 8¾c.@8¾c. for City; 8¾c. for old No. 1 Western; 9¼c. for No. 1, and 9¼c.@9¾c. for Refined. For forward delivery, sales were made of only 250 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller January, at 8¾c.....Beef has been neither much sought after, at about previous figures; desirable lots offered sparingly. We quote the range of from $6@$9 for inferior to prime brands Mess, and $8 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess; Packet Beef at $12@$14 for Prime Mess; $6@$9 for ordinary to fair India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales, 170 bbls. and 30 tcs. New Beef Hams steadier at $27@$28; sales, 89 bbls.

SUGARS—Raw have been quiet, but held firmly. Refiners have been less eager to purchase. The trade call has been limited. Desirable samples were in comparatively moderate stock. The stringency in money, impeding discount negotiations, tended to check operations. Sales have been reported since our last of 640 hhds. and 1,412 boxes, including 525 hhds. refining Cuba, chiefly scarce fair to fair, at 8¾@8¾c.; 63 hhds. grocery Porto Rico at 8¼c.@9½c.; 30 hhds. French Islands, (late yesterday,) on private terms; and 1,412 boxes Molasses Sugar on private terms. We now quote fair refining Cuba at 8c.; good do. at 8¼c.@8½c.; prime do. at 8½c.@8⅝c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8¼c.@9¼c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9¼c.@10¼c., ₱ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box sugar at 9¼c.; Manila, in bags, 8c.@8¼c. for superior to extra superior. Refined in moderate request, including Cut Loaf at 13¼c.; Powdered at 12¾c.@12¾c.; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated at 12¾c.@12¾c.; A's, 11¾c.@11¾c., and the range of Yellows at 10¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Stock of Raw Sugars today included 53,515 hhds., 24,922 boxes, 30,849 bags and 3,262 bags Melado.

TALLOW—Has been in very moderate supply and good demand at full rates. Sales, 36,000 lbs. at 8¼c.@8¾c. for ordinary to very choice, chiefly at 8¼c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been steady at 92c. ₱ gallon, on sales of 150 bbls., in lots.

WHALEBONE—Has been quiet, but firm, and quoted firmer at 81@2 for North-west, 85@90 for Arctic, and 45c.@50c. per gold, ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—Barge rates show rather more activity, especially in the way of Grain engagements for British ports, chiefly per Liverpool, at about steady figures. Vessels in the Grain and Petroleum and Cotton trades were offered much less freely, and generally at rates above the views of shippers, thus checking the chartering movement, though a very good demand prevailed for accommodation, especially for Grain and Cotton....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, include, by sail, 650 bales Cotton, chiefly at 9-16d. ₱ lb.; 41,000 bushels Grain at 10¾d. for Corn, and 11¾d. for Wheat; 15,800 bushels do. at 11d. and 11¾d., respectively; 23,000 bushels Wheat at 11¼@11¾d., the lower rate for a double bin; 40 hhds. and 1,485 bags Cheese from Bark on private terms: 30 tons Leather at 52s. 6d.; 20 hhds. Tobacco at 40s.; and, by steam, 200 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ₱ lb.; 47,000 bushels Grain at 12d. ₱ bushel; 2,200 boxes Cheese at 50s.; 185 boxes Bacon at 45s.; 50 bales Hair at 60s.; 100 tcs. Beef at 7s. 6d.; 600 pkgs. Butter, 1,100 bbls. Apples, 200 bales Leather, 1,500 pkgs. Oil-cake on private terms. For Cork, or Dublin, for orders, placed on the berth for general cargo. Also a British bark, 903 tons, with about 1,850 bales Cotton, from Charleston, at 19-32d., with privilege of Havre at 1¼c.; another, 790 tons, to load about 2,000 bales Cotton from Savannah, 9-16d., with privil

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 4, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January*, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LA TRAVIATA. (Ita'ian Opera.)—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Signor Vizzani.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—PYGMALION AND GALATEA—Mr. Geo. Boniface, Miss Catharine Rogers.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIAMONDS—Geo. Clarke, James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROI CAROTTE—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. John Brougham.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ARRAH NA POGUE—Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Anton Rubinstein, H. Wienawski, Mlle. Louise Liebhart.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

NO. 720 BROADWAY.—EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS—Ben. Cotton, Emerson, Laura and others.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Kelly, Leon, Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

FOOT HOUSTON-STREET.—BAILEY'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

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New-York City.

We have already printed and sold one hundred thousand copies of our Second Campaign Supplement, and another edition of one hundred thousand has been worked off and nearly disposed of this week. Orders should be sent in without delay.

SECOND CAMPAIGN EDITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK TIMES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our second campaign edition is now ready. It is a paper of great value and interest, containing many articles especially written for it, and a very large collection of SHORT QUOTATIONS from the best letters and speeches which have been published during the canvass. These selections are pithy and full of point, and must prove of great service to clubs, speakers, and newspapers. They have been prepared with great care, and names and dates are carefully given in every case. The general contents render this the most effective campaign paper ever issued, and one which is indispensable to Republicans throughout the country.

Among the interesting features of this edition may be included the following:

1. An article bringing together the outrageous slanders upon Gen. GRANT which have been circulated under the authority of HORACE GREELEY, either in his own paper or his other organs—together with an incontestable refutation of these slanders.

2. Mr. GREELEY'S letters recommending bad men for office, showing the real drift of his sentiments as a "Civil Service Reformer."

3. A reply to the attacks upon Gen. HARTRANFT, Republican candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania.

4. GREELEY and TWEED—their partnership in a tobacco manufacturing company. The proofs and the facts, showing GREELEY'S close and secret alliance with TWEED during the reign of the "Boss."

5. DOOLITTLE: His dishonesty and bad faith. Portrait of a sample Greeleyite.

6. REUBEN E. FENTON: A short sketch of a career which began in embezzlement, and was succeeded by corruption of the worst kind. FENTON'S exploits as a dishonest clerk and a corrupt Governor will be partially described in this article—an article rendered necessary by the fact that FENTON would hold a very high office if GREELEY could insure his own election.

7. GREELEY'S Secession Record: A list of his utterances on that subject, with examples from 1860 to 1872.

8. The OAKES AMES Slander, invented by the *Sun* and New-York *Tribune*, fully disproved.

9. The Cincinnati platform and address, with notes by HORACE GREELEY. A very interesting and curious article, well worthy of preservation.

10. Gen. DIX'S famous order: Who wrote it? The truth on the subject.

11. A selection in short and pithy paragraphs, from the best speeches and letters which have been published during the canvass. These quotations would alone render the campaign edition of great value to the Republican cause all over the country. They include paragraphs, bright and pungent, from the speeches and writings of WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, GERRIT SMITH, FREDERICK DOUGLASS, RICHARD H. DANA, Senator CONKLING, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Dr. LIEBER, Senator MORTON, Vice-President COLFAX, Judge HOAR, Judge STELLO, Senator FERRY, Attorney-General WILLIAMS and others. Whenever anything of force has been spoken or published, we have extracted the best part of it and reserved it for this special edition.

The edition consists of four pages, price three cents a single copy, or $2 per hundred, and $20 per thousand. Orders should be sent in without delay, as we can only supply them according to the dates at which they are received.

"If the City of New-York does this wholesome work for itself, *and makes a successful transition from the rule of the Tammany Ring to honest government* by the spontaneous action of its own citizens, the City will furnish a timely demonstration of the wisdom of the great Democratic principle of leaving local affairs to the control of those who have the deepest stake in their sound administration."

Thus the *World* of yesterday. What does it mean by talking in that style? Last year it told us distinctly that the rule of the Tammany Ring *was* honest government—now it speaks of an honest government as being something very different from Tammany rule. If it was willfully and shamefully deceiving the public last year in extolling Tammany, what right has it to expect to be believed this year? Did it not even outrage public decency so far as to advocate the infamous Code Amendments bill?

It is announced that the Greeley managers in Washington are busily hatching a falsehood of proportions rather above ordinary. This stupendous "Roorbach" is to relate to some entirely mythical, but, of course, enormous, irregularities in the Treasury Department. It will bring in the names and assail the reputations of Secretary BOUTWELL, various high officers of Government, and we know not who else besides. The plot is to publish this bold and unprincipled invention either to-morrow or Monday, with a view to influencing votes on Oct. 8, before there is time to send it to the same limbo of lies which contain its predecessors. We ask our friends in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana to see that this reckless fabrication is discounted before it appears. There surely have been enough slanders already blown to the four winds to warrant the belief that this one can be disposed of with equal readiness. After coming so far scathless through a campaign of the most shameful misrepresentation and the most reckless libeling, the leaders of the Republican Party have a right to claim that the presumption of falsehood is altogether on the side of their accusers. After having disposed of the 999 lies already circulated, it is not too much to ask that the thousandth of the series should be utterly disregarded, in the full confidence that it can be conclusively disposed of.

Among the falsehoods circulated to injure the Administration, is the inevitable one that a tax has been levied upon the employes in the Custom-house to aid in carrying the Autumn elections; and it is said that a strong intimation has been given that "no contribution less than twenty-five dollars would be acceptable." We are authorized to say that this assertion is directly at variance with the truth. No such tax has been levied, directly or indirectly; none such would be permitted. That among the multitudinous voluntary contributors to the expenses of the coming elections, there may be some persons who are employed in the Civil Service, is very probable. Indeed, it would be very strange if there were not; and the forbidding of any Civil Service employe to make such voluntary contributions would be an act of such tyranny, such interference with personal liberty, that if the President or the Civil Service Commission were to undertake it, they would justly subject Gen. GRANT and his Administration to the charge of assuming a dictatorship which has been so foolishly brought against them. But, indeed, this whole complaint about the Civil Service is a mere "dodge," transparent to any one who can see through a hole in a wall.

It is a pity that FENTON'S Professor of Journalism cannot, once in a while, hit upon something original. Even the slanders in which he deals so extensively are rehashed from the well-stirred mess of the New-York *Sun* and other equally disreputable sources. And now, after sundry attempts at imitating the TIMES, the Professor drops in at the tail of our succinct enumeration of his own campaign falsehoods. The list of "egregious untruths" published in yesterday's *Tribune* differs, however, in this very essential respect from those which we published, and which the "organ" is unable to question—they are one and all, in so far as they convey the meaning of the TIMES, very notorious facts, which we are perfectly prepared to stand by. More especially do we consider the ninth citation of the *Tribune* list too obvious a fact to be disputed by anybody: "The *Tribune* 'proposes to continue its now well-established business of manufacturing lies, wholesale, retail, and for exportation.'" If proof is needed, see the contents of today's issue of the personal organ of the Tammany candidate.

Senator CONKLING will address his Brooklyn constituents in the Academy of Music, this, Friday, evening. The Senator has been delivering through the State a series of the most effective arguments yet produced in this campaign. Our Brooklyn readers will miss much if they do not hear him.

Mr. JAMES W. HUSTED, though having reason to be discouraged with the reception he meets at the hands of the respectable portion of his late constituents, is still laboring for a renomination to the Assembly. He is precisely the sort of man who ought *not* to be nominated, or if, by any trick, nominated, ought *not* to be elected. He has already proven, year after year, his intimacy with the Ring, his participation in many of its most shameful transactions, and his willingness to accept favors from its hands. There is no pretext on which his nomination by the Republican Party at this time could be justified. The weakest and most deceptive of all pretexts would be one that such a piece of folly could benefit the national or State ticket.

Georgia and "Reconciliation."

That Georgia would re-elect its Democratic Governor was generally conceded some weeks ago. It is a Democratic State, with a fair election and a full vote. There was special reason for its going Democratic at the late election in the fact that the Democratic candidate, Mr. SMITH, was a man of good reputation, and was believed to have done well in the office, while the Republicans, though presenting an excellent ticket, were handicapped by the bad repute of the Bullock administration. The Democratic candidate, moreover, had taken great pains not to ally himself with the Greeley movement.

Under these circumstances, the Democrats might reasonably have been expected to go their way in peace, and secure quietly the success that awaited them. They chose not to do so. Word was sent from the Greeley head-quarters that extraordinary means must be employed to secure something which would bolster the failing strength of the coalition by the semblance of a gain. Accordingly, a system of intimidation was inaugurated throughout the State. About some of the towns armed sentinels were placed on the roads leading into the place, to frighten off the negro voters from the country. Threats of violence, and violence itself, were resorted to in every part of the State to keep the colored men away from the polls. The way in which this work was conducted at Macon is worthy of note. There the negroes were attacked with pistols and stones, and the line they had formed in front of the polling-place was broken, white men taking their places. The *Tribune*, with its usual recklessness, affects to call this "slight rioting," and makes haste to "indicate the negroes as the original aggressors," and to charge on them "a preconcerted plan for setting up a claim of intimidation at the polls." Time was when the *Tribune* would have mercilessly exposed such a wretched perversion of the truth. That it is a gross perversion any one can see who reads its own account of the affair. Two of the negroes were killed, and some half-dozen seriously wounded, while only one of the whites was injured—which shows plainly enough who were, in the elegant language of the Professor, "the original aggressors." At Macon, as at many other points, the negroes refused to go to the polls at the peril of their lives.

With all this desperate effort, the State has been carried by the Democrats by a majority of less than in 1868, and probably not much greater than in 1870. The reckless schemes of fraud and violence resorted to by the Greeley managers, do not seem to have made up the loss from the demoralization of the Democratic Party by GREELEY'S nomination. The election, as an indication of any strength in the coalition, is of no consequence, but the violence resorted to by the Greeley managers throws a great deal of light on the question: Whom does GREELEY wish to conciliate, and how?

The Mayoralty.

Whatever organization is to nominate the successful candidate for Mayor of New-York, it will not be Tammany Hall. Tammany is as rotten at the core today as it was a year ago. It would be as absurd to expect grapes from thorns, as to look for any good thing from a political organization which would fall to pieces were the corrupt elements to be eliminated from it. A few ornamental headpieces of respectable antecedents will not make a society honest, any more than a few swallows will make a Spring. The newspapers which told us last year that Tammany would carry everything before it, are trying this year to frighten the Reformers with the same old bogey. The same journals, also, that ridiculed the attempts to reform the old Tammany organization, are loudest in proclaiming today that it has been thoroughly reconstructed. Said the *Herald*, on Wednesday last:

"The Tammany organization shared in the purification secured through the overthrow of the old Ring, and passed into the hands of the champions of reform."

Said the *Herald* on Sept. 18, 1871:

"It has been whispered that SAMMY TILDEN has been the principal, or one of the principal movers in the assault on the Tammany Ring. As Chairman of the State Democratic Committee he was naturally jealous of the power of Tammany, and has taken this course to destroy it. We see, thus, the strongest movements among politicians of all stripes to break up one ring and to form another in order to get at the City Treasury and power."

Said the *Herald's* evening echo, still more explicitly, on the same day.

"We warn them (the people) that TILDEN, SEYMOUR, CHURCH & Co. come here solely as spoilsmen. They are not reformers—simply partisan intriguers, who would sell the whole State at any time for the carrying through of any individual scheme."

At what particular time the self-seeking politicians and intriguers of last year became the "champions of reform" we leave the *Herald* to decide. The essential point for the people to bear in mind is, that whatever Mr. TILDEN and his coadjutors have reformed, they have not reformed Tammany Hall. We suppose that the rank and file of the old corrupt and corrupting organization ought to be the best judges of who are their friends. They have not deserted this "reconstituted" Tammany, and to drive them out would simply be to dissolve the whole concern. And who are the men whom Tammany of today selects for its posts of honor, for its delegates, its examining committees, and what not? HARRY GENET, indicted for plundering the City Treasury and "boss" of the Harlem Court-house Ring, a combination as infamous as any that was ever engineered by his master TWEED; JOHN MORRISSEY; Sheriff BRENNAN, head of one of the most corrupt departments of the Local Government; Ex-Senator CREAMER, the servile abettor of the most corrupt legislative schemes of TWEED; "BILLY" WALSH, "DENNY" BURNS, "JIMMY" HAYES and a score of others that might be named, of reputation and antecedents equally unsavory.

Is it not the fact that every corrupt representative of Ring rule, who has been left in the various local departments, is working and waiting for the triumph of Tammany Hall? These men are not deceived by all this talk about a "Reformed" Tammany. They know that the victory of the old organization means the distribution of offices to its faithful followers. Will the honest voters of the City allow themselves to be cheated by professions which deceive nobody else? The man who takes the nomination for Mayor, or any other local office, direct from Tammany Hall, takes it under implied or expressed obligations, which cannot be other than dishonorable to him. Tammany, to use Mr. GREELEY'S favorite simile, is not going to take the trouble to build a house on the certainty that it will be turned out of the edifice as soon as it is completed. It is the merest effrontery to pretend that Tammany, in any sense, represents the respectable voters who swept away SHANDLEY and BRADLEY, and NORTON and GENET, WOLFMAN and "JIM" IRVING, and others of lesser infamy, on the 7th of November last. If the Tammany organization wants to bring forth fruits worthy of reform, let it co-operate with the reform organizations of the City in selecting the best men, without distinction of party, for local offices. It has a perfect right to run its own candidate for Mayor, or for any other office which is to be voted for. But when Mr. WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN, or any other, citizen, accepts such a nomination, let him do so on the distinct understanding that he is run in the interest of those who have everything to gain by the revival of the old methods of misgovernment and fraud, and everything to lose by the consistent carrying out of the work of local reform. Mr. DUNCAN may be able to afford to allow his name to be used for such a purpose. The respectable citizens of New-York cannot afford to run the risk of voting for him.

If Mr. DUNCAN consents to run as the Tammany candidate for Mayor, one of his first duties ought to be to buy up a morning paper which has already had the distinguished honor of being the personal organ of TWEED and of FISK, Jr. On Wednesday it gave him the following frank intimation of its desire to be "seen" in regard to the Mayoralty:

"Mr. WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN has also been spoken of. He is a rich banker of the firm of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. He is a gentleman with good looks and good capacity, but aristocratic. The people don't know him. * * * To nominate Mr. DUNCAN would be a grave mistake, far graver than the nomination of Mr. COOPER."

Perhaps, however, Mr. DUNCAN has thought of all that, and is quite prepared to make good the statement of the *Commercial Advertiser*:

"He is the man above all others to suit the hungry Democracy. The patriots who run the machines have had nothing to pluck of late. Mr. DUNCAN is a rich banker, is ambitious, liberal with his money, and will pay well for the honor. He is a fat goose to pluck. Somebody will have to suffer for Reform. Why not Mr. DUNCAN? Mr. DUNCAN'S business address is south-west corner of Pine and Nassau streets."

A Fire-Ship.

The investigation into the causes of the loss of the *Bienville* has now been in progress for several days. The evidence so far has shown that the commander of the steamer and his subordinate officers were men of courage and capacity, and that after the fire was discovered, they did all that men could do to save the ship and preserve the lives of its company. On the other hand, there is reason to believe that the cargo contained articles of such a character, and placed in such a position, as to afford every facility for the destruction of the vessel by fire. Some one must be responsible for this reckless conversion of a passenger ship into a powder magazine, with slow matches ready to be lighted; and it is to be hoped that the investigation will ascertain who is at fault, and that the conviction and punishment of the guilty will follow.

The company to which the *Bienville* belonged does not allow powder to be carried on board its vessels as part of their cargo. Nevertheless the testimony already presented renders it highly probable that a large quantity of powder was shipped on board the *Bienville*, and that the danger of its explosion before the passengers left the burning ship was imminent. If a ship does carry powder in its hold, one would fancy that all possible precautions against fire would be taken. Nevertheless, it appears that the intelligent person who superintended the loading of the vessel permitted a large quantity of petroleum and matches to be packed close together. When the *Bienville* left port, she was, therefore, a fair specimen of the fire-ships that are sometimes used in naval warfare. She was loaded with petroleum, a substance easily ignited, and completely unmanagable when once burning. She was also—so far as is now known—provided with powder, so that after the fire had wrapped her in flames she might be blown in pieces, and her burning fragments scattered among the vessels of the enemy. And, in order to make it extremely easy to set her on fire, matches were stored in handy proximity to the petroleum.

Had the *Bienville* belonged to FARRAGUT'S fleet, and been intended to drift up the river with the tide, and fire the rebel flotilla at New-Orleans, that skillful commander could have found little fault with the manner in which she was prepared for such a service. The owners, however, sent her on a long voyage as a passenger vessel, and however well adapted she may have been for the purposes of naval warfare, it is impossible to regard her as a success as a passenger steamer. It is fair to say that the testimony as to the powder said to have been carried in the *Bienville's* cargo may yet be disproved; but the petroleum and its contiguous matches, of whose existence there is no room no doubt, were alone agents quite sufficient to render her a formidable fire-ship, and, as such, utterly unfit for the transport of passengers.

In Brief.

"Wait until the tide turns, and turn it will, and the day is not far distant, when the sun will shine upon you a free, independent and sovereign State." He advised the South to say to the North: "'We know our rights, and know they are invaded,' and then wait patiently until we see them divided, and at issue with themselves, and join the party, and support the candidate and the platform that promises a restoration of constitutional liberty. It is then you will hold the balance of political power in your own hands, and it is then that all your rights will once more be restored and guaranteed."—*Jeff. Davis' Speech at Atlanta, Ga., May 27, 1871.*

"I demanded that there should be a fair, open, free discussion before that Southern people, and an honest, unterrified, unconstrained vote, and if they approved, *if the people of the South said they wanted disunion*, I WOULD CONSENT TO IT. * * * And now, today, if the nation was to be imperiled, and there were just two modes of saving it, to trust to the chances of civil war, or to the chances of a free vote of the Southern people, I would very greatly prefer to take the latter chance rather than the former."—*Mr. Greeley's Speech at Pittsburg, Sept. 19, 1872. (Tribune Report.)*

"I was, in the days of slavery, an enemy of slavery, because I thought slavery inconsistent with the rights, the dignity, the highest well-being of free labor. That *might have been a mistake!*"—*Mr. Greeley's Speech at Jeffersonville, Ind., Sept. 23, 1872.*

A Hint to Lecturers.

In every community there is a large number of people who have a vigorous appetite for scandal. That San Francisco resembles other cities in this respect there is no reason to doubt, and it may therefore be supposed that Mrs. JOAQUIN MILLER has not made a mistake in presuming that she can draw a numerous audience of San Francisco people to listen to her lectures on Mr. JOAQUIN MILLER. That eccentric writer of extremely eccentric poetry prefers, for reasons best known to himself, to devote his whole attention to the muse whose hard task it is to preside over the birth of Mr. MILLER'S verse; and in order to prevent any pretext of jealous anger on the part of the heavenly goddess, absents himself from the cottage on the Willamette, wherein Mrs. MILLER has latterly dwelt. The public has no possible concern with Mr. MILLER'S domestic relations, but inasmuch as both he and Mrs. MILLER have taken the public into their confidence in their matrimonial affairs, no undue delicacy need be felt in alluding to the matter when—as at the present moment—an occasion for such allusion arises. The poetical husband having written poems which have given him a certain sort of fame, the prosaic wife has determined to turn this fact to her personal profit. She has, therefore, announced her intention of delivering a lecture in San Francisco upon Mr. JOAQUIN MILLER, in the course of which she will explain how it came to pass that Mr. MILLER abandoned her, and how thoroughly she forgives his uncomplimentary conduct and rejoices in his fame. It will at once be perceived that the whole interest of this lecture, lies in the fact that it is to be a public narrative of a private quarrel. Had Mr. MILLER lived a life of quiet happiness with Mrs. MILLER, no one would care to hear the latter's opinion of him as a man and a poet. Those who go to hear her lecture go to listen to the story of a family quarrel, and not to a criticism upon Mr. MILLER'S poetry.

The enterprise and tact of the lecturess in thus appealing to the public fondness for gossip and scandal, will doubtless invite other enterprising persons to, deliver, lectures upon similar topics. A man whose wife has abandoned him could deliver a spicy lecture upn the theme—"My Wife, and How She Eloped with that Villain, Smith." It might not be a dignified or delicate thing for the abandoned husband thus to coin money out of such a misfortune, but there is no doubt that his lecture would draw a profitable audience. So, too, the unhappy husband who had suffered from a virulent mother-in-law would find hundreds who would come to listen to his public statement of "What I Know About Mother-in-laws;" while that combative woman might in time make an honest penny out of the quarrel by lecturing upon "A Drunken, Worthless Reprobate; or, the Son-in-law of the Period." In lectures such as these there would be something more attractive to the sort of audience which they would draw than wit, pathos, learning or eloquence. The lecturing husband would explain precisely in what words he first apprized his wife that he regarded Smith as an objectionable person, with whiskers of which no right-minded woman should approve, and precisely the manner in which that misguided woman received his marital warning. Or he would draw a vivid picture of the anger of his wife's mother on the occasion of his return from a club dinner in an advanced condition of champagne, and would mimic the triumphant tones in which she warned him that his conduct was fast bringing down her gray front in sorrow to the tomb. To prepare and deliver such a lecture would be within the powers of almost any man sufficiently devoid of shame, since its only essential element would be its revelations of domestic infelicities. Whether or not the scandalous lecture is to become a recognized feature of the lyceum, depends principally upon Mrs. MILLER'S success. Should her tale of the tiffs of her married life prove successful, there is no doubt that others will be found who will be entirely ready to lecture upon their own domestic griefs for the moderate sum of fifty dollars per lecture. She will have opened a new field for lecturers, and so long as the field proves a profitable one, there will be no lack of eager and shameless reapers.

The Board of Audit and the Street Lamps.

People who growl over the slow progress made by the examiners to the Board of Audit in passing upon bills submitted to them, would do well to devote some attention to the able and exhaustive report, submitted by three of these gentlemen, in regard to the claims of the Gas Companies for lighting the street lamps. The report is a good example of honest work thoroughly done. The amount of patient and painstaking industry required to make so exhaustive and lucid a statement of a subject at once very extensive and very intricate, will be readily appreciated by those who have been compelled to submit, year after year, to the arbitrary exactions of the Gas Companies upon both the public and private purse of the citizens. The bills intrusted for examination to Messrs. JACKSON, HATFIELD and WHITTEMORE amounted to about $879,000. They comprised the past due claims of four gas companies for lighting the street and park lamps of the City. The first remarkable fact that presented itself to the examiners was this: The price charged per lamp per annum by the respective companies was a perfectly arbitrary one. TWEED made no contract with the Gas Companies, that he might be better able to squeeze something out of their bills for his personal benefit. This, of course, compelled the examiners to find out what the public was entitled to pay per lamp per annum. Inquiry revealed the fact that the burning time of each lamp was 3,833 hours and 20 minutes during one year. Taking the prescribed standard of a burner consuming three cubic feet per hour, it was found that each lamp would consume 11,500 feet per annum. Taking the rates charged to private consumers as the standard for the public lamps, it was found that the tax-payers were being overcharged thirty-four to fifty-four per cent. on the yearly rates for street and park lamps. Not content with giving us smoky and sickly light in our dining-rooms and parlors, and charging an exorbitant price for it, the Companies were forcing the public to pay a dollar and a half for every dollar's worth of gas, which only succeeded in making darkness visible along the streets and avenues of the City.

The examiner had all the lamps in the City from Kings Bridge to the Battery carefully counted, so as to test the correctness of the number of lamps charged for. The difference between this enumeration and the companies' charge, is, in two cases, very considerable, and is in every case against the public. Then there were the extra lamps in front of private residences, clubs, liquor-saloons, &c., for which the public had the privilege of paying. For these the gas companies were not immediately responsible, but as they had reached the respectable total of 339, and cost the City $17,785 a year, they were urgently in need of attention. The examiners have recommended that the bills of the gas companies should be reduced by about thirty per cent., or $337,234. As there is no Ring potentate who can now claim a slice of their bills, the gas companies can easily afford to make this deduction from their claims. The public have, moreover, been shown on very sufficient grounds, that instead of paying about a million of dollars a year for the gas supplied to street and park lamps, they can very easily reduce this sum to about three-quarters of a million of dollars. Let the Department of Finance and the Board of Audit take their stand upon the data furnished by this report, and they will perform no mean service in the cause of retrenchment and reform.

The Burning of the Escurial.

Warwick Castle, Canterbury Cathedral, and now the Escurial; within a few weeks all these famous edifices have been in flames. As regards the latter, the telegraphic report is meagre, and it may be hoped for the Escurial that subsequent accounts will show that much of the old palace and tomb of the Spanish Kings has been saved. The distance from Madrid is barely twenty-five miles, and the Escurial is so vast and massive that it seems impossible any considerable portion could be consumed before the arrival of help. The total length of the rooms and apartments of the palace is set down as 120 miles, and there are said to be 14,000 doors and 11,000 windows in it. In length the pile is, or was, no less than 800 feet, by nearly 600 feet in width—an area which, considering the solid character of most of the structure covering it, must certainly take a long time to burn over. Besides this, the Escurial is built in the form of a gridiron—in honor of St. Lawrence, no doubt—and the intervening passages would be likely in some measure to check the swift progress of the fire, if they failed to stop it.

Great historic buildings have been destroyed, or threatened, by various causes, and commonly through ignoble agencies. That the Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, the wonder of the world, was fired by an ambitious stripling, who thought thus to gain for himself undying destruction, is familiar to all. But a sot's pipe, the upsetting of a tinker's charcoal, or some like paltry accident, has usually been the source of disaster. The Escurial, however, has met a grander fate in being struck by the lightnings of heaven; and what was spared during the horrors of the Inquisition, and the long years when the Spaniards were slaughtering and robbing the meek and placable natives of the Western World, has overtaken the pile at last, when the faith of its founder has grown cold, and when the objects of its existence have substantially passed away. The Escurial sprung from the same kind of incident that gave birth to Battle Abbey. On the 10th of August, 1557, the Spanish and French fought the great battle of St. Quentin. It was the day of San Lorenzo, and, like WILLIAM, at Hastings, PHILIP II., son of that great CHARLES who was Emperor of Germany as well as King of Spain, vowed, in case of victory, to rear a splendid religious structure in commemoration and gratitude. The cost of the Escurial was prodigious—over six millions of ducats in the days when money *was* money—but there was plenty of gold from Mexico and Peru to pay it, and PHILIP did not grudge what his captains so lavishly supplied. The building was begun in 1563 and finished in 1586. In the interval occurred the last great revolt of the Moors prior to their expulsion from Spain, the union of Portugal to that country, and the Battle of Lepanto, while two years after came that mighty blow to Spanish pride and power, the destruction of the invincible "Armada."

Three hundred years have rolled away since this great mass of architecture rose proudly to the heavens, a mark and trophy of the culmination of Spain in riches, strength, and national influence. The Escurial has stood through all the long period of her decline; and if the majestic old landmark has indeed, as is now supposed, been totally destroyed, it may perhaps be regarded as a token or starting-point of the new birth of Spain—a new birth of political and religious emancipation. If so, the catastrophe will not be without its consolations; for a country may progress in all that is noble without Escurials or Warwick Castles, but can hardly do so while the old mediæval spirit remains, of which those structures were the legitimate architectural expression, and of which, they served, so to speak, as the standing witnesses and advocates.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *Boersen Zeitung*, of Berlin, contains an announcement which is no doubt harrowing the souls of the British Cabinet, and robbing its hard-worked members of their Autumnal rest. This is to the effect that the Prussian Government has just completed two vessels of extraordinary strength and speed, and designed after the type and pattern of the *Alabama*. Not to this the whole of the dire intelligence—two more of the same fell pattern are on the stocks, and yet others are annually to follow. By the time the number of these desperate crafts has reached thirty, Prussia will be in position to sweep British commerce from the seas at a nod of the Imperial head. The writer does not condescend, apparently, to take into account that the country which produced the model by which Prussia is to ruin her might possibly, should she deem it expedient, also build thirty more equally effective.

Paris has just lost one of its many celebrities in the person of what Mrs. GAMP denominated "a livin' skeleton." M. LASCOUR had acted, in happier days, as a sheriff's chief clerk, and became the adorer of a ballet-dancer on whom, unhappily, he wasted his substance. Finding that this lady had other admirers to whom she was kinder than he considered her relations to himself warranted, he pursued one to Belgium, where he fought and killed him. This proceeding led to his retirement from official life, and in fact to his ruin. For a year he disappeared altogether, and when he turned up again rags, chagrin, and disappointment had reduced him from a man of ordinary stoutness to the most marvelous attenuation, and he was constrained, as a last resource, to submit to being carried round for exhibition. He underwent the stares of the gaping rustics who thronged the booths at the fairs without uttering a word, and suffered acutely from having to earn his living in so painful a manner, until death relieved him, comparatively early, from his burden.

A decision was recently rendered by a Superior Criminal Court Judge in Massachusetts, which is calculated to have a very serious effect upon the Sunday travel in that State. Some two months since it appears that a Mr. WEATHERBEE, of Boston, hurriedly made up his mind to take a Sunday trip into the country. Having barely had time to catch the train at the old Colony Depot, he was unable to procure a ticket. It is a rule of the company that an addition of ten cents shall be collected under such circumstances, but Mr. WEATHERBEE believing it to be unfair, declined to comply with the conductor's demand. The matter subsequently came before the Municipal Court, and resulted in the imposition of a fine of five dollars and costs, the Magistrate holding that there had been an evasion of fare. The case was then appealed to a higher Court, on the ground that companies running trains on Sunday, except where there is an absolute necessity for the same, violate a well-known statute of the Commonwealth, and, consequently, have no legal right to collect fares. Judge DEVENS immediately recognized the force of the argument, and the jury, acting on his advice, brought in a verdict of not guilty. Under this decision, the railroad companies will be unable to collect even the ordinary fares from passengers who may succeed in getting upon the cars without having procured tickets. At the Boston depots it is possible to prevent roughs from jumping on trains; but the rural stations being completely open, cannot be guarded without the aid of a force, to maintain which, would cost more than the profits of the Sunday traffic. In any event, the dilemma is sufficiently grave to put directors to their wits' end, if they do not decide to discontinue the running of Sunday trains until the difficulty can be met by a legislative enactment.

The cross on the monument of Strasbourg Cathedral, which sustained very serious injury during the war, has now been completely restored. The work was begun in October, 1871, and was one of no slight difficulty or danger. The operations were frequently interrupted by the violence of the wind, more especially soon after the work commenced, and notwithstanding the extreme tempestuousness of the weather, it has often been found necessary to complete the task commenced in the morning, lest damage should be done while the portion of the repair immediately in progress was but half finished. At length, however, the undertaking has been brought to a conclusion, and happily without any accident. The cost has been under a thousand dollars, from which circumstances it would seem that, war prices notwithstanding, building must be pretty cheap at Strasbourg as compared with New-York. The mishaps of 1870 will only serve to render the Cathedral additionally interesting henceforth.

Mr. PRATT, of this City, has recently imported from his loom in Coventry, England, some silken badges, with a portrait of Gen. GRANT and an appropriate inscription upon them. The looms of Coventry are second only to those of Lyons in the beauty and perfection of their workmanship, and this specimen of it justifies their reputation. The portrait is as delicate and expressive as a careful engraving, while the floral design surrounding it, the figure of an eagle surmounting it, and the American flags at the foot of the badge, are exquisitely arranged and executed.

The Indian Chiefs—Paint, Feathers and Burlesque.

The Sioux delegation of thirty-three Chiefs are located at the Grand Central Hotel. They are accompanied by Col. O'Connor, Major Culverson, and his son Joseph, who, with Wm. Benoit, an interpreter, are objects of great attraction to the ladies and children stepping at the hotel. The most prominent Chief of this party is "Medicine Bear." He has with him other bears, in the person of "Frau of the Bear" and "Two Bears." The names of the rest are equally euphonious and suggestive. These "braves" are very jolly fellows, and amused their visitors yesterday by shaking hands and uttering many "Howa." "Medicine Bear" thought this a fine City of large "Lodges," but he could not understand why they had been built so irregularly. Another source of pleasure to them was the rapidity with which the squaws of the "Big Lodge" hotel got their meals for them. Most of the chiefs, however, said they preferred the prairies and forests to New-York, where there were no buffalo or antelope to hunt. Paint and feathers furnished the ornaments to their singularly ugly personages, and the braves laughed and chatted good-naturedly through their interpreter to all who cared to ask them questions. One gentleman got them to submit to a chest measurement, from which it appeared that four of them measured forty-five inches under the arm-pits. In the evening the whole party, gorgeously decked with paint and feathers, wrapped in their blankets, visited the Grand Opera-house, and indulged in "ughs" of delight frequently. They were stared at between the acts to their hearts' content. They are to remain here a few days.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PYGMALION AND GALATEA.

"So many persons have it in their power to affect a stage-play for good or for ill after it leaves an author's hands, and before it is presented to the public, that the extent to which he is affected by its fate is out of all proportion to his power of controlling it." Mr. W. S. Gilbert is the author of "*Pygmalion and Galatea*," and he puts this saying in the preface to the published copy of that comedy. Its truth is, of course, plain, and the application is not limited to the time "before" a piece is presented, and yet hardly any amount of bungling in the way of stage-work could prevent the author of "Pygmalion and Galatea" from getting credit for having written one of the most charming dramas of the day. Brought out at the London Haymarket on the 9th of December, 1871, it has passed the two hundredth night of its run there, and despite some drawbacks, its New-York career, begun at Wallack's on Tuesday last, will, we doubt not, prove a very prosperous one. It is refreshing to find so delicate a play meet so substantial a success, and, inasmuch as "Pygmalion and Galatea" is acted in only two scenes, and with no changes of costume, it is clear that to intrinsic merit that success is fairly due. This is further illustrated at Wallack's, where, despite undeniable blemishes in the cast, "Pygmalion and Galatea" has pleased immensely and drawn more genuine applause than any original work seen here in a long time.

Mr. Gilbert's plot is founded, of course, on the mythological fable. It does not, however, exactly follow the tale as given by the authorities, and the scene is laid in Athens—not Cypress. The idolized statue of *Pygmalion* is animated, indeed, by the gods, in response to the sculptor's prayer; but *Pygmalion* does not then wed *Galatea*, or beget a Paphus by her to found the future city. In truth, the sculptor is married already. Moreover his fealty is assured by a certain power given his wife, *Cynisca*, by *Artemis*—that of instantly invoking blindness upon him, from the gods, in case of his infidelity. It is in the juxtaposition of the wife of *Pygmalion's* bosom and the creature of his hands that the interest of the piece is made to centre, and which constitutes a very original and dramatic conception. The lesson inculcated by it, though subtle, is strong and wholesome. Not only does it show the folly of exaggerated aspiration, but it puts in a striking light the morbid weakness which leads men to underrate the treasures they have in comparison with those they have not. *Galatea*, truly, becomes to *Pygmalion* almost as calamitous a personage as the *Monster* to *Frankenstein*. In the case of the Athenian, however, the climax attained is that of the restoration of the original state of things, and consequent happiness; and this is felt to be only justice, since *Pygmalion* is not really guilty of the worst sin imputed to him, but is merely supposed to be. Thus, in the end *Galatea* returns to her marble form again, and the sculptor is supposed to live ever after in unclouded conjugal bliss with his *Cynisca*.

The piece, fantastic as is its central idea, and too constantly suggestive of the incredible as it is to conform to any accepted dramatic purpose, is made exceedingly fresh and entertaining by the skill with which its incidental opportunities are availed of. *Galatea*, who, as she calmly tells *Chrysos*, was "only born yesterday," (and is nevertheless a mistress of diction, and to some extent of ethics,) meets the social problems presented to her with the simplicity and directness of a clever-witted child, totally innocent of conventions, and so, as *enfants terribles* commonly do, she sets everybody by the ears. Her dialogues with each of the people she first encounters are very smartly written, and there is wit in them of a high order, set in nervous, crisp blank verse. The text of the play leaves, indeed, a general impression on the mind as of something highly poetic, yet seasoned with every-day colloquial epigram and home thrusts on social matters as pat in modern capitals as in ancient Athens. *Pygmalion* himself is not so well written, and has more the air of a lay figure. To *Galatea*, Miss Catherine Rogers, a new face among us, does excellent justice in nearly all respects save one, which in gallantry we would rather not mention. But the gist of the whole play hangs so palpably (and avowedly) on the ideal beauty of *Galatea*, that a lady who falls even a little short of it is to that degree in a false position. Miss Rogers reads her lines smoothly and with thoughtful appreciation; she however preaches a trifle too much, and her delivery lacks variety. *Pygmalion* is intrusted to Mr. Boniface, whose merits are scarcely adapted to this sort of thing. Mr. Boniface does not rant in the part, but he mouths in a distressing fashion, the recollection of old-fashioned melodrama, played in an old-fashioned way, seeming to possess his soul to the exclusion of everything else. With his natural advantages, Mr. Boniface ought to do better than this, and we hope he may. Meanwhile he deserves praise for his respect for the text and his audience. Miss Edith Challis is charged with *Cynisca*, and the part is too much for her. She looks handsome, and is sufficiently classic in outline to be a possible figure; but her pose, like her lord's, lacks breeding and elegance, and she neither seems a person capable of inflicting on *Pygmalion* the fatal penalty of blindness, nor of the passionate feeling which leads up to, and only can palliate, that action. Mr. Stoddart looks like a hod-carrier got up for a masquerade in *Chrysos*, but he makes the people laugh, and that covers at least so many sins as it ought. In the soldier, *Leucippe*, and the matron, *Daphne*, Mr. Polk and Mme. Ponsa acquit themselves to popular satisfaction. We should add that the scenes are of the tasteful, correct and well-considered sort that are usual at Wallack's, and that the dresses and properties are of similar excellence.

It is a genuine pleasure to see, and be able freely to praise, a play so good as "Pygmalion and Galatea." As a work of art it may be said that it is not faultless. A conception so airy, a fantasy rather than a stage-plot, is too fragile and unreal to command in itself the assent of the understanding. In other words, the action is too preposterous to allow the least illusion, so permit the spectator ever to forget its unreality, and in this sense it traverses the dramatic purpose. But, taken as an allegory, and considering the universality of its application, the piece is truly admirable, and happily as healthful as it is clever. Some of the fun grazes the skirts of farce, but it was so obviously needful to "lighten" the dialogue, to relieve the sombreness of the background with judicious bits of color, that this is easily forgiven. We advise all who would see a really intellectual piece of stage-handiwork, a piece thoroughly amusing and enjoyable while it lasts, yet which makes one think seriously of it afterward, to go to Wallack's during the run of this drama; and we hope that Mr. Gilbert, who is certainly developing dramatic powers of a high order, will soon give the theatre more specimens of his skill, and that they will be no less deserving than "Pygmalion and Galatea."

Musical.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Philharmonic Society of New-York have now determined upon their arrangements for the season, and advise us of the work they mean to do, and what they mean to do it with. We may say of the latter, that at the first concert, which will be given on Saturday, Nov. 16, Herr Anton Rubinstein is to play, and that other artists of distinction are expected to perform on that and succeeding occasions. The usual orchestra of one hundred instruments will be employed, and Herr Carl Bergmann, as heretofore, will direct it. The Winter's schedule includes six concerts and eighteen rehearsals. The orchestral works promised for the season include the following: Symphonies—Beethoven, No. 5, in C minor, and No. 7, in A major; Haydn, "Oxford," in G major, (first time;) Schumann, No. 2, in C major; Rubinstein, "Ocean," in C major; Raff, No. 4, in G minor, (new;) Gade, No. 8, in B minor, (new;) Berlioz, "Romeo and Juliet;" Liszt, "Dante." And the following Overtures: Beethoven, "Consecration of the House," in C major, first time; Mozart, "Magic Flute," in E flat; Schubert, "Alfonso," in E flat minor; Weber, "Oberon," in D major; Wagner, "Tannhäuser," in E major; Erdmannshöfer, "Prinzessin Ilse," (new;) Mataka, "Gaitiel," in A major, (new;) Wagner, Vorspiel from "Tristan and Isolde;" Last, Hirtengesang from Oratorium "Christus," (new.) The proscenium boxes, under a provision of the lease to that effect, will be sold by the President, Geo. T. Strong, Esq., at his office, No. 68 Wall-street, on and after Oct. 22, when a plan, with prices attached, may be found there. The other boxes will be sold at public auction on Monday, Oct. 28, at 3 P. M., at the Academy of Music, Fourteenth-street entrance. They will be put up at the minimum price of $20 for each box containing four seats, and $30 for each box containing six seats, and sold only to the holders of four or six associate members' tickets. The remaining portions of the Academy will be open to the general public, on a fixed tariff of prices.

RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS.

The seventh Rubinstein concert was given at Steinway Hall last evening. The magnificent performances of the pianist were as potent as when first heard, and his delivery of Weber's "Concertstuck," one of the most appreciable of the important classical works usually selected for recital by great artists, as well as his rendering of several less exacting numbers, elicited rapturous demonstrations of admiration. Mr. Wieniawski's execution of his own concerto No. 2, in D minor, afforded quite as much pleasure; and although the composition is more pretentious than interesting, it supplied him with frequent opportunities for asserting his marvelous skill as a violinist. The eighth concert may be attended to-night, and as the future entertainments in which Mr. Rubinstein and Mr. Wieniawski are the principal performers, will not be numerous, we advise our readers not to delay the fulfillment of the intention they may possess to listen to the first pianist and, in many respects, to the first violinist of the age.

PATTI-MARIO CONCERTS.

A Patti-Mario concert will be given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Monday evening, and on Tuesday Mr. Strakosch's artists will appear at Steinway Hall for the last time previous to departing on an extended journey through the West. Miss Patti, Signor Mario, Miss Cary, Miss Carreño and M. Sauret need at present no introduction to the public. We are convinced that their final performances will be as largely attended as the entertainments which made their talents known.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The third performance of the season of Italian opera will take place at the Academy of Music this evening. "La Traviata" will be sung. The principal parts have been distributed as below:

Violetta.....Miss Clara Louise Kellogg
Alfredo.....Signor Vizzani
Germont.....Signor Sparapani

OHIO.

Large and Enthusiastic Meeting in Henry County — Addresses by Gen. Woodford and Others.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NAPOLEON, Ohio, Oct. 3.—This has been a good day among the Republicans of Henry County. Gen. Woodford, of New-York, addressed, for three hours, the largest and most enthusiastic gathering of people ever assembled in our Court-house, and the streets were afterward thronged with jubilant Republicans exchanging congratulations on the happy results of the day. This evening a grand display of fire-works took place, and another meeting was held, which was addressed by Major Swigart, of Toledo. These meetings foretell a full Republican vote on Tuesday.

The Outlook in Toledo—Greeleyism and Whisky—The Liquor Question—Congressional Candidates.

From Our Special Correspondent.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1872.

This city is advertised by the coalition as one of their strongholds. It is an aspersion utterly undeserved. Toledo has enough to answer for in being held responsible for Jim Ashley, without being charged with treason to the Republican cause. Greeleyism here is just what it is in every other large city in Ohio, where there are many disappointed politicians, or where there is a great deal of beer and whisky sold. The true Republicans are facing the disaffection here boldly, and they will tell you that, because of the prejudice on the liquor question, added to some local causes, the Republican majority in Toledo, on the State ticket, will fall perhaps two or three hundred short of last year, when it was 516. But this is all there is of it, either in Lucas County or in the whole district. In fact, in the rest of the district there is a strong probability that we shall gain, so as to make the majority equal to that of last year. This prejudice upon the liquor question is the real cause of five-sixths of the disaffection in Toledo, as it is in the other cities. They cloak it under the guise of Greeleyism, in order to have a respectable pretense for it. And that veuerable apostle of reform will feel highly flattered when he knows that it is the boast of the Toledo saloon-keepers that every man of them is for Frank Hurd for Congress and Horace Greeley for President. The mission of Democracy, according to Greeley, is "to love rum and hate niggers." They add now a further element of debasement—"and also to vote for Greeley." The Adair Liquor law, which is "the thorn in the flesh" of those who will brook no restraint in their trade of death and damnation, was passed, in 1870, by a Democratic Legislature, and, as is well known, simply affords a remedy at law against any person who promotes the debauchery, or ruins the body, mind, or property of father, husband, son, wife, daughter or friend, by selling them liquor. If the sellers of rum will tempt their fellow-men, they must be responsible for the damage it does. But these soreheads hold the Republicans responsible for it, and it is being quietly forced into the canvass by the coalition, for they dare not raise a bold issue upon it. Let me add right here, for the benefit of the virtuous Greeley, who is so alarmed about the use of money in elections, that the Coalition State Committees have shrewdly put this liquor prejudice to their profitable account by assessing every known Democratic or sorehead saloon keeper and retail liquor-dealer in the State from $5 to $150, according to business, for election purposes! By this means they are enabled to spend $2 in this campaign for $1 spent by the Republicans, and this accounts for the large number of speakers who work only for pay, whom the coalition have put on the stump in this State, men like Grosvenor, Brinkerhoff, Sam Cary, Gen. Banks, Jim Ashley and others.

This Congressional District, the Sixth, will elect Gen. I. R. Sherwood, the Republican candidate and present Secretary of State, by not less than one thousand majority, while the State ticket will probably be two or three hundred better. At the last election the six counties of the district stood thus:

	Rep. maj.		Dem. maj.
Fulton	654	Henry	454
Lucas	1,136	Ottawa	603
Williams	199		
Wood	583	Total	967
Total	2,671		

Repub lican majority in district, 1,604.

While Lucas will fall off as indicated, Fulton, Williams and Wood will probably do better than last year, they certainly will on a full vote, probably more than enough to make good any possible loss in Lucas. A gentleman who had been through all these counties but Williams, for the express purpose of measuring the Liberal strength, gives it at forty in Wood, twelve in Ottawa, thirty-four in Fulton, thirty-nine in Henry. This, including Toledo, would give about 450 for the Congressional District, which is unquestionably a "liberal" estimate. The number is decreasing every day, and if the Republican tide holds good until November, Mr. Greeley will be "published" for his apostasy in a manner which will effectually cure him of all desire to study election returns for years to come.

This district is being well canvassed by Gen. Sherwood, and several prominent speakers from out of the State, though it is hardly up in activity to some other portions of the State. Gen. Woodford speaks at Bryan, Williams County, to-night, and there will be a great meeting here to-morrow night, with a turn out of a regiment of tanners, one thousand strong, to greet Senator Wilson and John A. Bingham. Although Ohio has been late in the canvass, she now promises to be equal to the emergency on Tuesday next. She is Republican at heart as ever, if her Republicans are only sufficiently enthused to cast their votes. CYMON.

NEW-YORK.

State Convention of the Straight-Out Democrats at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The Straight-out Democratic State Convention met at 1 P. M. today, at Martin Hall. Among those present were R. B. Miller, brother-in-law of Horatio Seymour; Hon. Levi S. Chatfield, C. P. Sykes, John J. Van Allen, Chairman of State Committee; John A. Goodlet, Mr. Keegan, of New-York, and other prominent men. The Convention was called to order by John J. Van Allen, Chairman of the State Committee, who described the manner in which the State Committee was organized. He commenced by giving a history of the organization of the Democratic Party, which, he said, official corruption had made a necessity. Then Thomas Jefferson organized a party which swept those officials from power. That party had been, until within a few years past, the party of the people. He referred to the Baltimore Convention, and said it was proposed to abandon the old and time-honored principles of the Democratic Party and bow down in the dust to its opponents. Those who had stood by the party through defeat as well as in victory, went to Baltimore to hold a conference with those who were about to sell out the party. But they were thrust aside and their counsels were disregarded, yet they still maintained their position. He wanted them to nominate Democratic candidates, but they would not do it. We then were obliged to go to Louisville and there nominate a ticket; and we point with pride to Charles O'Conor. [Applause.] At that Convention there was appointed a State Committee for this State, and there we got our authority to act here and now. He claims that this was the only true and rightful Democratic organization now in this State. We are sneered at because every county is not represented here; and why is it? It is not our fault; it is the fault of those who are attempting to turn our party over to the enemy. He said that these men were crazy. They did not know what they were doing, and when they find themselves dragged through the mire in defeat, when they become fully besmeared with filth, they will want to come to back to their old moorings. They are now supporting a man who first appeared as an Anti-Mason, then as a Whig, and always the enemy of the Democracy, the enemy of the country. He is was who inspired John Brown in his raid on Virginia, and supported him in it. Compare him, he said, with Charles O'Conor. But this was not all Greeley had done. He had placed Grant in the Presidential chair—a man totally unfit for the place.

The speech was warmly applauded.

On motion, Rutger B. Miller was appointed Chairman, and was conducted by a committee to the chair.

Mr. Miller, on taking the chair, thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him. If there were any Bourbons among the "Straight-outs," he hoped they descended from those who exclaimed in their extremity, "All is lost save honor." He denied the charge which was made, that their organization was revolutionary. Mr. Miller concluded his brief address by again thanking the Convention for calling him to the chair.

A list of Vice-Presidents was then chosen, and the Convention proceeded to elect an electoral ticket, with the following result:

Electors at Large—Peter Gilsey, John A. Goodlett and George Sprague.

District Electors—First District, Thomas B. Chase; Second, Robert McCoy; Third, Alex. Delmar; Fourth, James H. Elmore; Fifth, Benjamin T. Beekman; Sixth, Jenkins Van Schaick; Seventh, Chas. P. Sykes; Eighth, Wm. C. Barrett; Ninth, Alex. Spaulding; Tenth, Julius Wadsworth; Eleventh, Peter Cohn; Twelfth, James Lynch; Thirteenth, Theophilus Gilleuden; Fourteenth, Geo. M. Van Schaick; Fifteenth, Hiram Perry; Seventeenth, Martin V. B. Turner; Eighteenth, J. Gardner; Nineteenth, S. J. Clute; Twentieth, Taylor Mott; Twenty-first, D. Bellinger; Twenty-second, R. B. Miller; Twenty-third, Wm. Lewis; Twenty-fourth, Sheldon Honeman; Twenty-fifth, P. W. Thorp; Twenty-sixth, Peter Bitley; Twenty-seventh, T. Legg; Twenty-eighth, W. C. Craig; Twenty-ninth, E. Wolcott; Thirtieth, Hiram Richardson; Thirty-first, A. N. Barber; Thirty-second, James White.

The following committee on resolutions was then appointed: John A. Goodlett, Levi S. Chatfield, John J. Van Allen, Horace Harrington, Chas. P. Sykes, Geo. M. Van Schaick and Geo. Sprague, who subsequently reported the following resolutions:

Whereas, Those illustrious men who achieved our independence, and who have written their names on a glorious immortality, established our Government for the benefit of the many instead of the few; and,

Whereas, By the power of money, and all the corrupt use of money, all this has been changed, and the Government, as now administered, tends directly to the benefit of the few instead of the many: therefore,

Resolved, That in order to maintain the Government as originally established by the Fathers of the Republic and cemented by their blood, we pledge our best energies to accomplish the great work of reform inaugurated by our illustrious chief, Charles O'Conor, of New-York, and his associates.

Resolved, That the betrayal of the Democratic Party by the Baltimore Convention in the adoption of the platform of principles and the candidate of a fusion of a hostile political party, is deserving of our abhorrence and execration.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party is a party of principle, and as a party organization cannot exist without a maintenance of its principles, and that the selection of candidates not representatives of its principles, is not to be tolerated, but absolves every Democrat from giving a ticket so selected his support or sympathy.

Resolved, That a coalition of parties for the sake of office and the patronage of the Government is at the sacrifice of principle, and is a corrupt combination, dishonorable in its nature, and must result in inevitable comfiture and disgrace.

Resolved, That in the early history of our Government, without the intervention of Convention or platform, the most eminent and worthy men were selected for the highest offices of the Government, whose well-known principles and consistency were sufficient guarantee for their fidelity, and that in presenting the names of Charles O'Conor for President, and John Quincy Adams for Vice-President, the Louisville convention have not been actuated by any sectional consideration, but by the motive to present men of national reputation, whose great abilities and purity of character eminently fit them for the highest offices of the Government, and for whom the Democratic Party can consistently cast their suffrage.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Van Allen moved that the Convention proceed to nominate a State ticket.

Mr. Oliver hoped that no such thing would lie on the table, as the New-York delegates were instructed not to vote for a State ticket.

Mr. Goodlett favored the State ticket, and said it was necessary in order to keep up their organization properly.

Mr. Chatfield said he came to the Convention unrestricted by any constituency as to how he should vote in regard to the nominating of a State ticket. He thought that a Congressman at large ought to be nominated in any event, the office being national. He thought the mongrel share of the coalition ticket ought to be repudiated and new nominations made. Under the circumstances he should vote against making nominations.

A vote was then taken on laying the motion to nominate State officers on the table, with the following result—yeas 9, nays 18. A good deal of noise and confusion here ensued, consequent upon several motions being made at once. When order was restored Mr. Van Allen said that if there was a feeling against the nomination of a State ticket he would not press it.

Mr. Hotchkiss was strenuously in favor of a State ticket. He thought if the Convention did not nominate State officers that all their precious labors would be thrown away.

Mr. Biler said if the State ticket was not nominated Mr. O'Conor would lose the support which he would otherwise receive in the country. He earnestly hoped that the Convention would nominate a ticket.

Mr. Goodlett thought that no State ticket could be nominated which would stand, and if we do nominate a ticket that can stand it will not receive the vote awarded to the electoral ticket.

Mr. Van Allen withdrew his motion for the nomination of State officers, whereupon Mr. Chatfield moved that the Chair appoint a State Committee, to consist of representatives from each Congressional district. Carried.

Mr. Van Allen then renewed his motion for a State ticket, which was lost—yeas 12, nays 15.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Letter from President Grant to Philadelphia Manufacturers.

The manufacturers of Philadelphia recently addressed an invitation to President Grant to visit their respective establishments at such time as he might find convenient. The invitation was signed by most of the leading manufacturing firms, and has elicited from the President the following reply:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2, 1872.

J. and J. Dobson, A. Campbell & Co., R. Patterson & Co., J. Long, Bros. & Co., M. Baird & Co., and others, manufacturers, of Philadelphia, Penn.:

GENTLEMEN: Your very kind letter of the 20th of September, inviting me to visit your respective manufactories at such time during the month as I might designate, only came to hand yesterday.

I hasten to reply, and to express my regret that I did not receive your invitation earlier, although my engagements were such, from the 20th of September to the end of the month, that it is doubtful whether I could have accepted. At a later day, when the excitement of a political campaign has passed, I will take great pleasure in visiting your manufactories, should it suit your convenience to have me do so.

I feel a very great interest in the success of the manufacturing interests of the country and their developments, looking upon their growth as necessary to the solvency of the nation, by keeping down the balance of trade against us, and in dignifying labor and making it remunerative.

You have my best wishes for the success of your respective interests and the interests of all manufacturers and producers the land over, until our productions by home labor, for exports, exclusive of promises to pay, equal our importations or exceed them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

THE EXPEDIENT OF DESPAIR.

Stupendous Plot of Greeleyites to Influence the October Elections.

The Last Falsehood to be the Greatest—Greeley's Washington Managers Attempting a Desperate Game—An Old-Fashioned Democratic Roorback to be Employed in the Desperate Cause.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.—It has leaked out that the managers of Mr. Greeley's campaign in this city intend about next Monday morning to startle the country with an old-fashioned Democratic roorback on the finances in the hope of influencing the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana on Tuesday. Two or three of Andrew Johnson's Treasury officials have been pressed into the service to manufacture some plausible statement whose falsity cannot be exposed before the elections take place. Mr. Jeffries, who was Register of the Treasury under Johnson's Administration, and who wrote the Democratic pamphlet on the finances, that is now being circulated as a campaign document, is believed to be at the bottom of the forthcoming publication. It is said that he is assisted by Wood, formerly Chief of the Detective Corps, and by Carl Schurz, who arrived in town this morning. The intention is to charge an overissue of bonds amounting to $100,000,000 or $150,000,000, to assert that the gold in the Treasury vaults is several millions short, and that within a short period the Treasury presses have been at work night and day printing millions of dollars in greenbacks, which have been sent into the different States to defray the expenses of the campaign. The story of a deficiency in Mr. Boutwell's stamp account, while he was Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is to be revived with additional embellishments, and various other exploded charges are to be again put in circulation just about the time indicated. The Greeley and Democratic newspapers are to be used to give these charges, or charges of a like false and fraudulent character, the widest circulation for purely political effect.

LOCAL POLITICS.

A Magnificent Torch-Light Campaign Procession to be Organized—Ex-Soldiers and Sailors to Appear in Uniform.

Arrangements are now being made on a most extensive scale for a grand demonstration of ex-soldiers and sailors in favor of Grant and Wilson on Wednesday evening next. Organizations from every Assembly district in the City will parade on the occasion, and will present a spectacle equal in magnitude and grande ur to any great procession of Wide Awakes of 1860. None but those who served in the war will appear in the ranks. They will number several thousand strong, and will include many officers of distinction. The uniforms to be worn are of the most showy description, and are designed to create a fine effect. Those for the commanders will consist of oil-cloth capes, cut Raglan style, with red and white facings, and with military caps to correspond. Privates will appear in blue caps and capes trimmed with white. The procession will be enlivened by music, fire-works, and torches to be carried by the men, and will concentrate at the Cooper Institute about 8 o'clock P. M., at which place a meeting will be held and addresses made by prominent speakers. Col. Dudley, Col. Morgan and others have charge of the preliminary arrangements for the parade.

People's Municipal Reform.

The General Council of the People's Municipal Reform was held last evening in the Everett House. The subcommittee from the other branches of the reform organization were present. The object of the meeting was to organize for the campaign. John Emmet presided, and H. C. Bent was acting Secretary. A motion was introduced for the appointment of delegates from the different districts to meet and unite in a general conference. Speeches were made by Messrs. Halbersradt, Shaw and others.

New-York Voters for Pennsylvania.

A gang of about 400 hired ruffians are to leave this City by various trains for Philadelphia, to make themselves useful in the Pennsylvania election. They have been gathered in the Fourth, Sixth, Fourteenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-first Wards, and are to be taken charge of on their arrival in the Quaker City by Sam. Josephs and Jack O'Hearn, roughs of that city, to act in the interest of Buckalew. It is rumored that Hon. A. K. McClure, of Pennsylvania, who is noted for such operations, has this gang of rowdies and repeaters in his pay.

The gang is watched, and preparations are being made in Philadelphia to baffle them on the day of election.

The Shiloh Grant Club.

The Twenty-first Assembly District Grant Club, known as the Shiloh, raised a fine banner last evening at the corner of Eighty-second-street and Third-avenue. The streets were hung across with Chinese lanterns, bonfires burned and skyrockets were shot into the air. A platform was erected in Eighty-second-street and was occupied by Horatio P. Allen, Dr. Whitman V. Warte, Patrick Bannon, William Rutter, John A. Eagleson, Isaac T. Reeves, Dr. Jas. R. Freeman, Gen. John H. Gleason, Edward Roberts, E. A. Thorpe, Chas. E. Quackenbush, R. Goldenberg, Patrick Carroll, Hon. Otis T. Hall, Jas. E. Shipman, Henry C. Robinson, Wm. F. Haradon, Maurice Daly and a large number of prominent men.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. P. Carroll who nominated Wm. Hawe, Jr., as Chairman, who made a short opening address, and introduced Gen. Dennis Burke, Col. J. B. Moore, Hon. W. A. Dowling, Hugo Coleman and James Hogg as made vigorous speeches, and it was a late hour before the crowd dispersed.

Fifteenth District Republicans—Enthusiastic Meeting.

A largely-attended meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at No. 246 West Thirty-third-street, Mr. Henry D. Lapaugh presiding. Earnest speeches were delivered by Mr. Louis D. Post and Hon. S. L. Milliken, of Maine. The first speaker, who has recently returned from the South, described the inhumanities practiced on the negroes and loyal white men of the South by the Kuklux ruffians, quoting from the records of the Courts, and giving his own experiences. Mr. Milliken's speech was a review of Gen. Grant's Administration. Gen. B. F. Bruce came in during the evening, and made short addresses before the adjournment, calling forth much enthusiasm.

Westchester Awake.

One of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held in Westchester County assembled at Bedford on Wednesday evening. The Courthouse was filled with an intelligent audience, which listened for two hours and a quarter, and frequently applauded a telling speech from Hon. Seth L. Milliken, of Maine, who is one of the most effective orators on the stump. He was followed in some brief but pithy remarks by Capt. Thomas Bell, of Albion, N. Y., which were well received. The Democratic vote in this county will be very seriously reduced in the next election.

Hudson County Conventions.

The Hudson County Liberal Republican Congressional Convention met last night, and after a long discussion decided, by a vote of twelve to nine, not to accept the report of the Committee nominating Mr. James Flemming for Congress, and adjourned finally without making any nomination.

The Republicans of the First Assembly District of Hudson County met yesterday afternoon and renominated Hon. Geo. A. Farrier for the Assembly. In the evening the Democratic Convention in the same district met and nominated Ex-Chief Engineer John Coyle for Assembly.

In the Second Assembly District the Democrats re-nominated Hon. Dennis Reordon for Assembly.

In the Third District the Republicans renominated Hon. John Plympton, and in the Fourth District the Democrats renominated Hon. Henry Gaede.

The Federal Supervisors of Election.

The United States Court buildings on Chamber-street were thronged all day yesterday by ward politicians of all complexions, and by the applicants for Federal supervisorships at the November election. Mr. Davenport, the Chief Supervisor, had received Judge Woodruff's approval to upward of 300 names on the list of applicants, and notifications were sent on Wednesday night to the head-quarters of the Democratic and Republican associations in the various Assembly districts from which the applicants had been nominated. The men whose applications were accepted required to be in attendance at the office of Mr. Davenport yesterday, and there was accordingly a great rush in the two small rooms occupied by that official. Judge Woodruff was in his room all day to sign the commissions and hear any further objections to the names. Late in the day some forty or fifty supervisors were sworn in from the Fifth, second and Twentieth Assembly Districts, after many hours of waiting and running hither and thither on the part of the patient politicians.

Mr. Davenport was in attendance last night from 7 to 9 o'clock at Republican Hall, Broadway and Twenty-third-street, and swore in sixty-nine Deputy Marshals. He will be in attendance at the United States Court Building to-day and to-morrow between 9 and 11 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M. to swear in the supervisors, and at Broadway and Twenty-third-street from 7 to 9 Friday and Saturday evenings for the same purpose.

THE NEW-YORK CAMPAIGN.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.
ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.
JOHN N. KNAPP, Secretary.
HENRY OLRWS, Treasurer.

Public meetings will be held as follows:

Friday, Oct. 4.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.
HON. ROSCOE CONKLING.

Elmira	Major Z. K. Pangborn.
	Col. Francis S. Lambert.
Valatie	Hon. John L. Parker.
	Hon. Austin A. Yates.
Rushford	Gen. John L. Swift.
Rondout	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Republican Hall, Broadway and Twenty-third-street, New-York	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
	Gov. Edward McCook.
Holland, (P. M.)	Hon. A. H. Pudy.
	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Newville	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
	Hon. Clinton L. Merriam.
Redwood	H. Clay Hall.
	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Schoharie	Rev. Wm. F. Butler.
	Wm. H. Johnson.
Milton	Hon. W. P. Fiero.
Bradford	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Canisteo	Hon. John H. Selkrez.
	Hon. John O'Donnell.
Mooresville	Hon. Matthew Griffin.
	H. T. Davidson.
Darien Centre	Rev. Wm. A. Wood.
Finley's Lake	Hon. James Sheward.
Machias	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Howard	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Grand Central Hall, 42d-st., New-York	Hon. Anson Wakeman.
	Capt. James Milward.
	Hon. Nicholas R. Connor.
Taylor	Gen. Bradley Winslow.
Pleasantville	Hon. I. King.
No. 457 Fourth-avenue	Hon. W. W. Northrop.
	Willitt Denike, Jr.
	Col. William Haw, Jr.
Catskill	Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
Kingsboro	Charles E. Smith.
Homer	Gen. Rufus Scott.
No. 1,341 3d-av., New-York	Robert Crowe.
Cassadaga	Hon. Neil Gilmour.
Newark, N. J.	Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
Lawrenceville	Henry R. James.
Concordia Hall, New-York	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Newmen's Hall, New-York	Frederick G. Gedney.
Milltown	O. H. Miller.
Yonkers	Gen. Pompia F. Burke.

Saturday, Oct. 5.

Peekskill	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Dunkirk	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
	Gen. John L. Swift.
Belfast	Hon. Wilkes Angell.
Three-Mile Bay	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Wappinger's Falls	Hon. Allard Anthony.
	Frederick G. Gedney.
Savona	Hon. George L. Maynard.
	Hon. John O'Donnell.
Dean's Corners	Hon. Matthew Griffin.
	H. T. Davenport.
	Major Z. K. Pangborn.
Appalachin, (P. M.)	Col. F. S. Lambert.
Ripley	Hon. James Sheward.
Ellicottville	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Cohocton	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Ghent	Hon. Chester Tremain.
Preble	Gen. Bradley Winslow.
Phillip's Creek	Hon. Hamilton Ward.
Ialip	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
	Hon. Warren Miller.
Fairfield	H. Clay Hall.
Middletown	Hon. Benj. K. Phelps.
Mariner's Harbor, S. I.	George W. Bungay.
Savannah	Col. Richard Crowley.
Millertown, (P. M.)	Gen. Thomas M. Hite.
Clarkstown	Henry E. Abell.
	Louis Froelich.

Monday, Oct. 7.

Cortland	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Summit, (P. M.)	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Turnerville	Gen. John L. Swift.
Westfield	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Rep. Hdqrs., Brooklyn	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
	Hon. Albert D. Shaw.
Ludlowville	Hon. J. W. Dwight.
Salamanca	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
	Hon. John O'Donnell.
New-Kingston	Hon. Matthew Griffin.
	H. F. Davidson.
Cayuga Village	Hon. Austin A. Yates.
19th Ward, Brooklyn	Gen. George H. Sharpe.
	Hon. B. Phelps.
Rossville	Rev. Henry H. Garnet.
Haverstraw	Henry S. Smith.
Pinesville	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Fishkill, on Hudson	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
	Gen. Bradley Winslow.
Hull's	Capt. E. B. Gere.
18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn	Hon. Silas B. Dutcher.
	Gen. Dennis F. Burke.
Bridgewater	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Pratisburg	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Rathboneville	Hon. John H. Selkrez.
Hartsville	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Stockholm	Gen. E. M. Lee.
18th-st. and 8th-av., N. York	Hon. Robert Sewell.
Honesdale	Gen. Daniel Ullmann.
Bleecker Buildings, N. Y.	Rev. J. H. King.

Tuesday, Oct. 8.

Troy	Hon. George H. Williams.
Owego	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Poughkeepsie	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Greene	Gen. Daniel Ullmann.
Sharon Springs, (P. M.)	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Jamestown	Hon. A. J. Caney.
	Hon. John O'Donnell.
Shavertown	Hon. Matthew Griffin.
	H. T. Davidson.
Hornby	Hon. John H. Selkreg.
Randolph	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Stewart's Corners	Hon. Austin A. Yates.
Pultney	Hon. George L. Maynard.
3d-av. and 161h-sec., Harlem	Hon. John Swift.
	Col. Charles S. Spencer.
Pearl River Station	Henry S. Smith.
Victory	Hon. C. D. Murray.
	Gen. Bradley Winslow.
Wait's Settlement	Hon. William Smyth.
Busti	Hon. A. W. Gleason.
	Hon. A. H. Purdy.
Cold Spring	Col. C. Pegg.
Greenwood	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Emmonsburg	H. Clay Hall.
Croton	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
House Falls	Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
Brevoort Hall, New-York	Hon. Silas B. Dutcher.
Fredonia	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Brewster's	Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
Wayland	Major J. C. F. Beyland.
South Edward	Hon. Neil Gilmour.
Elmira

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The following is a review of the business transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Oct. 3:

Joseph McGuire, by order of the executors of the estate of Thomas McCabe, deceased, sold the four-story and cellar brick house (with store) and lot No. 378 Eighth-avenue, south-east corner of Twenty-ninth-street, (lot 17.10 by 65,) for $25,400; also, the premises No. 234 Mott-street, east side, between Spring and Prince streets, embracing a lot 25 by 92.2, with a five-story and cellar brick house upon the front thereof and a four-story and cellar brick house in rear, for $15,150. James Redmond bought the first-named piece of property and John Coates the second. The same auctioneer also sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of John J. Post, Esq., referee, the five-story and cellar brick tenement-house (with two stores) and lot (latter 25 by 75) No. 210 Delancey-street, north side, 25 feet west of Pitt-street, for $20,450, to Charlotte Seeback, wife of the defendant in the legal action. All the above were good sales.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, disposed of eight unfinished houses, with lots, (latter in one each 15.9 by 99.11 feet,) situate on the north side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, 140 feet west of Fourth-avenue, the four nearest the avenue for $2,100 each, and the four others adjoining for $8,800 each, all purchased by Joseph Rattenlanger, an up-town builder. The houses are of brick, in course of construction, having the sub-cellar, basement and first story walls up, and three tiers of beams on. The other legal auctions in charge of the same firm noticed for yesterday, were disposed of as follows: Sale of five brown-stone houses and lots, known as Nos. 405, 405, 407, 411 and 413 West Fifty-seventh-street, near Ninth-avenue, adjourned until Thursday of next week; sale of one lot on West Sixty-seventh-street, near Tenth-avenue, adjourned to Oct. 24; sale of house and lot No. 9 Elizabeth-street, near Bayard-street, adjourned to Oct. 25; and sale of two houses and lots, known as Nos. 193 and 195 Elm-street, near Broome, suit announced as settled and property withdrawn.

James M. Miller, by order of Supreme Court, H. B. Beamish, Esq., referee, sold a three-story and basement brick house and lot, (latter 18.4x 102.2,) located on the south side of East Eighteenth-street, 202.6 feet west of Lexington-avenue, for $14,750; purchased by E. C. Wilder, the holder of a third mortgage of $2,000 on the property; the mortgages prior to the purchaser's lien amount to $14,700, and it will cost about $1,000 to complete the house.

Muller, Wilkins & Co., at public auction, offered for sale the premises No. 346 Cherry-street, north side, between Montgomery and Clinton streets, comprising a lot 20.4 by 96.11, with a four-story brick house in front and a two-story brick house in rear, for which bona fide bids to the amount of $14,900 were received, but no sale effected, the property being knocked down in the interest of the owner for $15,200. The only other business transacted was an adjournment by Winans, Sands & Garretteon of the Supreme Court sale, Stephen H. Olin, Esq., referee, of one lot on Manhattan-street, near Tenth-avenue, until Friday of next week, the 11th inst.

The suburban auction held at Queens, Long Island, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., on Wednesday, Oct. 2, was fairly attended and the result satisfactory, 100 lots in all being reported sold for $17,850 in the total, or an average of about $100 per lot. Full details will be found below.

To-day, at the Exchange, under various legal orders, three brown-stone houses and lots on the north-east corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighty-fifth-street, will be offered for sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.; a house and lot on West Thirty-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, by Joseph McGuire, and one lot on the Grand Boulevard, between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets, by Mulier, Wilkins & Co.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, Oct. 3, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

1 4-story and cellar brick h. and l., No. 378 8th-av., s. e. corner of West 29th-st., lot 17.10½x65...$25,400
3 5-story and cellar brick house, (front,) 1 4-story and cellar brick house, (rear,) and lot No. 234 Mott-st., e. s., 125.1 ft. s. of Prince-st., lot 25x92.6.....15,150
1 5-story brick tenement-house (with 2 stores) and lot, No. 210 Delancey-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Pitt-st., lot 25x75.....19,450

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

4 partly finished brick h. and l., 130th-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th-av., lots each 18.9x99.11, houses each 60 ft. deep, $3,100 each.....$12,400
4 partly finished brick h. and l., 130th-st., n. s., 215 ft. w. of 4th-av., adjoining above, lots same size, houses similar, $3,500 each.....14,000

By James M. Miller.

1 3-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone h. (nearly completed) and l., East 80th-st., s. s., 202.6 ft. w. of Lexington-av., lot 18.4x102.2.....$14,750

Suburban Sales, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

QUEENS, LONG ISLAND.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

4 lots, Nos. 15 to 19; J. W. Jarboe.....$350
8 lots, Nos. 28 to 35; David Foulis.....860
4 lots, Nos. 36 to 39; Lorenzo Webb.....420
4 lots, Nos. 40 to 43; B. Lewis.....420
4 lots, Nos. 44 to 47; Josiah Ketcham.....520
4 lots, Nos. 48 to 51; Josiah Ketcham.....520
4 lots, Nos. 52 to 57; J. W. Jarboe.....540
4 lots, Nos. 58 to 59; James T. Brown.....510
4 lots, Nos. 60 to 63; Th. Kchler.....520
4 lots, Nos. 127 to 130; Bernard Mis.....330
4 lots, Nos. 131 to 134; Bernard Miss.....340
2 lots, Nos. 159 and 160; Mary McDonald.....120
2 lots, Nos. 161 and 162; Chas Edwards.....140
2 lots, Nos. 171 and 172; Chas. Edwards.....130
4 lots, Nos. 185 to 188; Joseph Ketcham.....300
4 lots, Nos. 189 to 192; F. Keefe.....280
2 lots, Nos. 193 and 194; Henry Webb.....140
4 lots, Nos. 195 to 198; Michael Fitzsimmons.....270
2 lots, Nos. 199 to 202; B. Lewis.....370
4 lots, Nos. 203 to 206; Jos. Ketcham.....460
2 lots, Nos. 207 and 208; Chas. Edwards.....185
2 lots, Nos. 209 and 210; Henry Webb.....170
2 lots, Nos. 211 and 212; B. Lewis.....140
4 lots, Nos. 213 to 216; Joseph Stryker.....300
4 lots, Nos. 217 to 220; Harry Weld.....280
14 lots, Nos. 221 to 234; David Foulis.....700
4 lots, Nos. 235 to 238; J. O. Haileran.....320
4 lots, Nos. 239 to 242; Charles Edwards.....520
4 lots, Nos. 243 to 246; Sidney De Mott.....250
4 lots, Nos. 247 to 250; Michael J. Smith.....320
2 lots, Nos. 251 and 252; Adeline Decker.....115
2 lots, Nos. 253 and 254; O. W. Wernio.....120
2 lots, Nos. 255 and 256; Peter Fobs.....130
4 lots, Nos. 271 to 274; Joseph Stryker.....560
4 lots, Nos. 275 to 278; J. P. Laudwersick.....470
2 lots, Nos. 279 to 280; Chas. Edwards.....210
4 lots, Nos. 281 to 284; James Ladds.....320
4 lots, Nos. 285 to 288; Jas. Ketcham.....360
4 lots, Nos. 289 to 292; Jas. Ketcham.....440
4 lots, Nos. 293 to 296; Francis Keefe.....480
4 lots, Nos. 297 to 300; Francis Keefe.....440
4 lots, Nos. 301 to 304; Henry Webb.....460
2 lots, Nos. 305 and 306; J. P. Laudwersick.....235
4 lots, Nos. 307 to 310; Michael J. smith.....410
4 lots, Nos. 311 to 314; John Obalioron.....360
4 lots, Nos. 315 to 318; Charles Edwards.....460
2 lots, Nos. 319 and 320; Henry Stanner.....200
8 lots, Nos. 321 to 328; Emma Rogers.....800
4 lots, Nos. 329 to 332; Sarah Cole.....400

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Oct. 2.

Boulevard, s. w. corner of 81st-st., 76.7x103.5.....$50,000
Gouverneur-st., e. s., No. 60, 25x79.6.....17,500
Ludlow-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 25x87.6..15,000
Ludlow-st., e. s., 25.6 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 83x87.6.110,000
Ridge-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100..13,500
11th-st., West, No. 321, n. s., 85.2 ft. w. of Greenwich-st., 32x96.....14,075
106th-st., n. s., 107.7 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x94.9, h. and l.....15,000
13th-st., n. s., 194 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x103.3.....10,100
36th-st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x103.3.....23,000
38th-st., n. s., 500 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16.6x98.9; 20th-st., s. s., 516 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16x98.9.....20,000
32d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x98.9, h. and l. 33,330
34th-st., n. s., 170.10 ft. e. of 8th-av., 22.11x98.9, h. and l.....26,500
36th-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16x98.9.....32,000
37th-st., n. s., 292 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25.9x8.9.....25,000
4 th-st., s. s., 216.8 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x98.9.....10,000
61st-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9.....17,000
51st-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 10th-av., 23x100.5.....17,000
35th-st., n. s., 303.4 ft. e. of 6th-av., 16.8x100.5.....31,500
57th-st., n. s., 68.1 ft. w. of 9th-av., 21.8x100.5.....35,000
59th-st., s. s., 216.8 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x100.5.....9,250
60th-st., n. s., 42 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 21x100.5; rear lot adjoining above, w. s., 80 ft. n. of 60th-st., 21x20.....31,500
60th-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5.....29,000
61st-st., s. s., 241 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19x100.5.....25,000
58th-st., n. s., 38.1 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 49.8x82..29,000
58th-st., n. s., 121 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25.8x100.11.....14,000
97th-st., n. e. corner of 4th-av., 100x100.11.....17,000
100th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.11.....6,500
100th-st., s. s., 376 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.11.....5,050
106th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100.11; 107th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100.11.....27,000
133d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x99.11.....16,000
132d-st., s. s., 195 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x99.11.....16,000
146th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Boulevard, 25x99.11..1,500
Avenue C, s. s. of 3d-st., 41.2x100, h. and l.....86,000
Avenue A, s. w. corner 58th-st., 80x60; Avenue A, w. s., 80 ft. s. of 58th-st., 20.5x80; 56th-st., s. s., 296 ft. w. of 1st-av., 61x100.5.....
Lexington-av., e. s., 39.6 ft. n. of 40th-st., 19.9x80.....90,000
Lexington-av., n. e. corner 51st-st., 18.11x67.....30,000
Madison-av., e. s., 78.8 ft. s. of 75th-st., 25x100...25,500
1st-av., n. w. corner 58th-st., 46.6x100; 58th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x97.....17,000
1st-av., e. s., 57.4 ft. s. of 8th-st., 25.9x55.....145,000
2d-av., w. s., 25.4 ft. n. of 59th-st., 25x75.....21,500
2d-av., e. s., 42 ft. n. of 24th-st., 21.6x75.....27,000
2d-av., w. s., 100.10 ft. s. of 111th-st., 25.2x100.....15,000
3d-av., s. w. corner 128th-st., 25x100, h. and l.....35,000
58th-av., e. s., 50.4 ft. n. of 80th-st., 50.4x102.2, ½ part.....53,333
5th and Madison avs., 104th and 107th sts., 1 block.....370,000
8th-av., w. s., No. 544, 20.5 ft. s. of 46th-st., 25x100.135,000
8th-av., s. e. corner 115th-st., 100.11x125.....17,000
11th-av., w. s., 25.2 ft. n. of 96th-st., 151.6x100.....22,000

Proposed New Buildings.

For the week ending with Thursday, Oct. 3, plans for the erection of the following new buildings, in this City, have been submitted for approval at the Department, No. 2 Fourth-avenue, James M. Macgregor, Superintendent:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Ten first-class dwellings, West Fifty-eighth-street, south side, 250 feet east of Ninth-avenue, 20 by 55, four stories; Wm. McGrath, owner.

Five first-class dwellings, Lexington-avenue, north-east corner of Sixty-ninth-street, 20 by 52, four stories; Christopher Vieges, owner.

One first-class dwelling, East Sixtieth-street, south side, 105 feet east of Third-avenue, 18 by 54, three stories; J. & H. Burchell, owners.

BRICK FRONTS.

One store and tenement, No. 442 West Thirty-third-street, 25 by 50 three stories; H. Naylor, owner.

One store and tenement, Bleecker-street, north east corner of Barrow-street, 25.6 by 75, five stories; Reichart & Pfetsenmeir, owners.

One store and tenement, Bleecker-street, north side, 25 feet 6 inches East of Barrow-street, adjoining above, 27.10 by 60, five stories; same owners as above.

One store and tenement, West Forty-third-street, south side, 175 feet West of Tenth-avenue, 25 by 52, five stories; Adam Grasmuck, owner.

One store and tenement, Fourth-avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, 24 by 87, four stories; Christopher Gray, owner.

One office building, No. 517 West Fifteenth-street, 25 by27, two stories; W. Whitehouse, owner.

One factory, Goerck-street, (rear,) west side, 80 feet south of Third-street, 20.10 by 45.4; Wm. Wicke, owner.

One work-shop, No. 502 Greenwich-street, 25 by 35, three stories; Ira J. Noys, owner.

One ice-house, East Forty-eighth-street south side, 150 feet west of Second-avenue, 50 by 100, five stories; Mr. Clauson, owner.

One stable, Nos. 119 and 121 West Forty-fifth-street, 38.4 by 82, three stories; O'Neil and Cunningham, owners.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report, and for week ending with Thursday, Oct. 3, the following structures in the City have been reported at the Department of Buildings as unsafe in the particulars noted:

Four buildings north side of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, 100 feet east of First-avenue, unsafe foundation and rear walls; D. J. Myers, owner.

No. 13 Jane-street, unsafe west wall and chimneys; James Anderson, owner.

No. 7 Washington street, unsafe front wall and second and third floors; James Cody, owner.

No. 326 Cherry-street, unsafe chimneys; Wm. B. Astor, owner.

No. 328 Delancey-street, unsafe chimneys; Wm. B. Astor, owner.

No. 170 Delancey-street, unsafe chimneys; Eugene Kelellas, owner.

No. 173 Delancey-street, unsafe chimneys; Eugene Kelellas, owner.

No. 167 Delancey-street, unsafe chimneys; Eugene Kelellas, owner.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES!!! STORES!!! LOTS!!!

On 5th, Madison and Park avs., principal cross streets, Broadway buildings, Central Park lots, properties to rent, new complete City map, &c., all comprised in our FREE REGISTER.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

A BEAUTIFUL THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house in West 45th-st., near Broadway, 20x50x100; hard-wood finish; dining-room on parlor floor, with large butter pantry; ground rent, $400; price, $19,500. For sale by
HENRY OGDEN,
Late Ward & Ogden,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-story brown-stone house No. 22 East 74th-st., 20½x55x80, finished in hard wood; butler's pantry completed in elegant style; dining-room on the parlor floor; the house will be seen to be appreciated; location best in the City. Inquire of HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 22d-st.

SIXTH-AV., NORTH OF 125TH-ST., a cheap plot, six lots; 7th-av., near 125th-st., four lots; 7th-av., near 130th-st., five lots; 8th and 9th sts., near 10th-av.; no rock, even with grade, &c. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY LOW FIGURE, on 125th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., twelve desirable lots, even with the grade and free from rock. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WYOMING.—THE NEW CITY, SITUATE between Maplewood and Millburn, Morris and Essex Railroad, sixteen miles from New-York. West Line Railroad runs by the property; new station on the property; new buildings and improvements rapidly going up; broad streets and avenues, all thoroughly graded; 400 lots sold, and property rapidly advancing. Lots and plots for sale on easy terms at private sale on and after Monday, at Company's office, No. 5 Pine-st., New-York. O. H. PIERSON, General Agent Wyoming Land Association.

FOR SALE—NEAR RHINEBECK, ON THE banks of the Hudson, with a long front on same, a farm of about 200 acres.

The farm could be cut up into many small places, each commanding a beautiful view of the river for miles. The farm buildings are in good order. A large portion of the purchase money can remain for a term of years.

This piece offers a very desirable opportunity for an investment. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A FINE RESIDENCE SITUated about five minutes' walk, over dry sidewalks, from a depot of the New-Haven Railroad; fourteen (14) rooms, conveniently arranged, stationary wash-trays, furnaces, &c.; lawn and garden about ½ acre; shade and fruit trees, well grown and bearing, and finest varieties of flowering shrubs; commodious stables and out-buildings in excellent order. Address OWNER, Box No. 3,941 New-York Post-office.

CAPITALISTS.—A ONE-HALF INTEREST can be purchased in a handsome plot of forty acres at station on one of the main railroad lines, forty minutes only from this City; very high ground; improvements all around, and contiguous to this property; will be sold at original cost. Apply to or address E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
No. 8 Pine-st.

A COMPLETE HOME AT FLUSHING. Access by depot, modern house. Mansard roof, filled in with brick, eight bedrooms, gas, water, &c. Price, $5,000, on easy terms. Commutation ticket on railroad for one year free. Only twenty-five minutes from 34th-st. Forty-four trains daily. Address Box No. 142 New-York Post-office.

SEVENTY ACRES FOR SALE OR exchange, in Yonkers, one mile from the Depot of New-York and Boston Railway. This property can be bought considerably less than several farms recently sold adjoining. RIKER, RESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—A MODERN-BUILT HOUSE, IN Whitestone, Flushing, with seventeen and one-half acres of land, with stable, barn, sheds, &c., in a pleasant location, on the road leading to Willet's Point and Bay-side; price, $15,500. Apply to ISAAC BLOODGOOD, Flushing, Long Island.

SIXTY ACRES ON A RAILROAD, splendid depot in centre; all trains stop; nineteen miles to New-York; for sale or exchange for tenement property. Address TENEMENT, Room No. 4, No. 149 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES and village lots for sale; a great variety Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith's agency, corner Main and Cone sts

RAHWAY, N. J., AND VICINITY.—Homes of every variety and price, from $1,000 up, for sale. Address Col. J. A. MARTIN, Box No. 74 Post-office, Rahway, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY. (SPECIALTY.)—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau-st.; Orange office opposite main depot.

200,000 ACRES WESTERN LAND for sale, in one block. O. N. CUTLER, No. 58 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

SALE OF TIMBER BERTHS.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, Aug. 1, 1872.

A sale, by public auction, of timber berths, on the north shore of Lake Huron, and north of French River, will be held at the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, at 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of October next. The berths to be offered for sale are projected townships, estimated at an area each of thirty-six square miles where the outlines are regular; each township to be put up as one berth and sold as such, and to be adjudged to the person bidding the highest amount of bonus per square mile therefor; payment for the same to be made on the day of sale, by depositing the amount of purchase to the credit of the Department of Crown Lands, in a bank authorized to receive deposits on account of the Government of Ontario.

All berths sold to be subject to correction with respect to area, under the first clause of the Crown Timber Regulations.

Licenses for Berths sold will be issued subject to the "Crown Timber Regulations" one month after date of sale, and payment of bonus and ground-rent for current season.

No deduction, from area sold, allowed for water.

The Department reserves the right to one bid on each Berth; and also the right to grant special licenses to cut final on the Berths sold, for the supply of coasting steamers.

A map showing the Berths to be disposed of may be seen at the Woods and Forests' Office Department Crown Lands on and after the 15th inst.

R. W. SCOTT, Commissioner.

NOTE.—The area to be offered as Timber Berths is very extensive, embracing all unsold and unlicensed lands of the Crown north of Bass Lake and north of French River, and west of the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing, to the eastern boundary of the townships of Awrens and Vancoughnet, excepting the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing, an estimated distance of twenty-four miles, thence due west to the north-east angle of the township of Vancoughnet.

Plans of the property are for sale by Messrs. Copp, Clark & Co., No. 17 King-st. East, Toronto.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., NO. 6 Pine-st., New-York, will sell at auction at 2 P.M., the premises, TUESDAY, Oct. 8, by order of the Orphans' Court of Bergen County, the southerly portion of the homestead farm of H. J. Banckerhoff, deceased, situated near Ridgfield Station, on the Northern Railway of New Jersey, nine miles from the New-York City Hall, comprising nineteen acres of land, extending from the Overpeck Creek to within a short distance of the edge of the Palisades, affording a view of great extent and beauty. The property is crossed by the railroad and four public roads. Only twenty-five per cent. cash required. Balance on mortgage for five years.

For particulars apply to the auctioneers.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

BY ROWLAND B. HAZARD, Jr.

REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, No. 110 Broadway, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, OCT. 8, 1872,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee,

NO. 18 WEST 14TH-ST.,

four-story brick dwelling, 25x90 feet, brown-stone trimmings, substantially built, former residence of the late Judge Bonney; lot, 25x102.3

Title in fee. Particulars of Gratz Nathan, referee, No. 115 Nassau-st.; Mgn & Parsons, plaintiff's attorneys, No. 56 Wall-st., or of the auctioneer.

THE SUPREME COURT SALE OF the former residence of Gen. John A. Dix; at North Manessing Island, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., will take place on the premises at 12 o'clock on the 23D INSTANT. Particulars of GRATZ NATHAN, referee, No. 115 Nassau-st., MAN & PARSONS, plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 56 Wall-st., or of R. B. HAZARD, JR., No. 110 Broadway.

EAST 15TH—UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISposed of at private sale, the premises No. 213 East 15th-st. will, on TUESDAY, 8th instant, be offered at public auction by Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co. House brown stone front, 20x50, lot 24x104. Opposite the Lutheran Church, and two doors from Friends' Meeting-house. A. & L. NELSON, No. 20 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE
By order of the heirs of the

WILKINS ESTATE.

MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY AT COLLEGE POINT, LONG ISLAND, Consisting of
400 SPLENDID WATER-FRONT AND WATER-VIEW LOTS,
On the Premises,
TUESDAY, OCT. 8.

Choicer property has never been offered. The whole will be sold positively and on easy terms. FREE EXCURSION TRAIN. SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND. SEPERB BANQUET. HARRISON. Free excursion tickets of Jere. Johnson, Jr., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., N. Y.

Sale in partition,
MONDAY, OCT. 7, 1872,
at 1 P. M., on the premises of the Freeman Estate, on Prospect-st.,

ORANGE, N. J.,

seven minutes' walk from Brick Church Station. A rare opportunity for buying small lots in an elegant neighborhood, and surrounded by fine improvements. EIGHTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

For maps and particulars apply to the office of the Auctioneers, Cone-st., Orange, and No. 6 Pine-st., N.Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A SUPERB FURNISHED HOUSE, near Madison-square, of extra width, four story, brown stone, large dining-room, butler's pantry, separate laundry; the house has just been put in complete order; the furniture is elegant, and in the best; will be rented for a term of years to a private family.

HENRY OGDEN,
Late Ward & Ogden,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A FAMILY NOW IN EUROPE WISH to let a nicely-furnished house in Congress-st., Brooklyn, 25 by 50 feet, three stories, basement and sub-cellar; all modern conveniences; fine yard, and exceedingly comfortable; furniture and carpets of good quality; offered at great sacrifice. For particulars, inquire of H. MARCUS, 22 John-st., New-York.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, A THREE-story and attic high-stoop house, on London Terrace, West 23d-st.; rent $225 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT YONKERS.—IF YOU WANT A FURnished cottage cheap, modern improvements, near depot, $60 per month, Mansard roof, call or address J. YOUMANS, Yonkers.

UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT.—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK house No. 345 West 21st-st. (having been put in order at an expense of $2,500) will be rented at the rate of $1,300 per year.

J. DENHAM & CO.,
No. 266 West 23d-st.

TO LET—A FRENCH FLAT, WITH STUDIO, in Stuyvesant Building, No. 142 East 15th-st. Apply to Janitor.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON REASONABLE terms, a first-class store and building, 25x75, iron front, suitable for any heavy business, No. 43 Elm-st., one door south of Worth-st. Inquire of WM. C. MILLER, No. 145 South 5th-av., or of ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED.—A COUNTRY PLACE IN EXchange for a brown-stone Brooklyn dwelling. Give particulars and address OWNER, Box No. 52 New-York Post-office.

OWNERS OF LOTS ON THE DYCKMAN estate, or on the upper end of the Island, can find purchasers by applying to G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THE WINTER MONTHS, by a private family, a full-sized well-furnished house in a good location. Inquire of L. ROBERTS & CO., No. 17 South-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 Liberty-st.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1872.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Two and a Half per Cent. has been declared, payable at this office on and after MONDAY, the 21st of October next.

Interest on scrip stock to the 30th September inst., at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, will be paid at the same time.

The transfer-books will be closed from Monday, the 30th inst., to Tuesday, the 22d proximo.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1872.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The coupons from said bonds maturing on the 1st of October, 1872, will be paid at our office on and after that date.

Schedules will be furnished on application.

Lists of more than twenty coupons must be left one day for examination.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on the 23d day of October next, to the stockholders or their legal representatives who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will close on the afternoon of the 4th day of October, and reopen on the 24th October next. F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Coupons due Oct. 1, 1872, on the Bonds of this Company will be paid in gold on and after that date, at the office of the Union Trust Company, in the City of New-York. M. COURTRIGHT, President.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 38 PINE-st.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1872.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THIS Company due Oct. 1 will be paid in gold on and after that date, at the Company's office, No. 38 Pine-st. AMOS TUCK, Treasurer.

MURRAY HILL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Four Dollars per share, payable on and after Oct. 1, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from date to 1st prox.

JAMES STRIKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1872.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

PIEDMONT RAILROAD COMPANY.

The semi-annual coupons due Oct. 1, 1872, on the bonds of the above road, will be paid at our office.

LANCASTER BROWN & CO.,
1 Exchange-court, Exchange-place, near Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE BURLINGTON,
CEDAR RAPIDS,
AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.
SINKING FUND
Convertible Gold Bonds,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as among the safest and best upon the market.

At present prices they yield to holders nearly nine per cent. on investment.

They are now actively dealt in at regular dealing at the New-York Stock Exchange, and are also

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

CITY OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA,
7 Per Cent. Bonds,
$2 1-2 AND INTEREST.

This is the second City of the State, both as to population and commercial importance, and is growing rapidly.

Its Bonds are a first-class security.

For sale by

George Opdyke & Co.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

REVENUE STAMPS
REDEEMED IN CASH.
DAVID H. ANTHONY,
Post-office Box No. 4,475. No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE GOETZEL SILVER MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO, No. 12, CENTRE-st.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1872.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the above Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 22, 1872.

Polls open from 1½ M. to 2 P. M.

MATHIAS GOETZEL, President.

FINANCIAL.

L., B. & W.
EXTENSION RAILWAY
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Convertible
GOLD BONDS,
AT 90 AND INTEREST,

Issued by the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway to aid in building its EXTENSION line West, in a direct line from Champaign (185 miles) to the Mississippi River at Keokuk, and a branch from White Heath (32 miles) to Decatur, all in the State of Illinois. The bonds are secured by a first and only mortgage on the EXTENSION, now being rapidly constructed in the most thorough manner by able and experienced contractors who represent a capital of several millions of dollars, which insures the last rail being laid at an early date. About 60 miles are already finished and 110 miles graded; the whole line, 217 miles, will be completed early in 1873. We have been connected and entirely familiar with the I., B. & W. Railway from its early organization. It was completed in the Autumn of 1870, and has developed rapidly into a SUCCESSFUL AND WEALTHY CORPORATION, having a large revenue from its largely increasing business. With the EXTENSION it will be one corporation, with 490 miles of road, located in a commanding position in the heart of the best portion of the country. The counties on the line of the EXTENSION in 1870 had a population of 242,330; valuation of real and personal estate, $181,000,000; bushels of grain raised, 27,000,000; value of farm products, $25,570,000, and live stock, $18,349,000; to which may safely be added 15 per cent. to represent the present population and value. THE COUNTIES ON THE OLD LINE AND THE EXTENSION TOGETHER CONTAIN A POPULATION OF NEARLY THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION, AND A PROPERTY VALUATION EXCEEDING $400,000,000.

From these statistics it will be readily seen that the EXTENSION will have a Local Business that will make it a complete success. In addition to this it will have the entire Through Traffic of the Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska Road, connecting with it on the Mississippi River, and extending West to the Missouri, 300 miles, where it connects with the Midland Pacific in Nebraska. These two corporations, and also the Peoria and Rock Island (93 miles,) and the Davenport and St. Paul (300 miles,) although separate corporations, ARE CONTROLLED IN THE INTEREST OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY, and, practically, will be a united line of more than 1,200 miles, the through business of which will pass over the L., B. & W. This is an East and West trunk route and has no parallel competing line. The Eastern connections at Indianapolis are the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Bellefontaine, Lake Shore, and New-York Central, and other roads centering at this point. From the Sea-board to the West and North-west distances are materially reduced via this system of roads; so much so that it cannot fail to be the popular line for travel and business. Liberal subscriptions to the stock were made by towns and counties on the line of the EXTENSION, and the remainder has been taken by experienced railroad men and Eastern capitalists.

These facts cannot fail to make the bonds, which will be issued only on completed road, take high rank among the best railway securities.

The bonds are $1,000 each, convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered free of charge.

Coupons, payable January and July 1, free of tax. The bonds may now be had from banks and bankers throughout the country.

We offer them at present at 90 and interest, and recommend them strongly to our friends and investors as one of the safest and most desirable securities on the market.

Bonds delivered free of express charges. Maps, pamphlets and circulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

GUARANTEED BONDS
On a Completed Road.
THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND,
AND
Fort Wayne Railroad Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

HAVING 50 YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company,
The Pennsylvania Company, and
The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company. Price 92½ and interest. Full particulars on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.

CONVERTIBLE
MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
BANKERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, NO

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Oct. 5, 7 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Oct. 10, P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Oct. 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, Oct. 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Oct. 19, 7 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Oct. 24, 11 A. M.
and each successive SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75 Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 To London.....40
To Paris.....90 To Paris.....45

Steerage forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at 7:30 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19, at 7:30 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 1 P. M.
ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 4:30 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at 12:30 P.M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80 gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

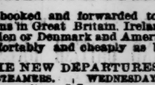
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FROM NEW-YORK.

CUNARD LINE.



THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Java....Wed'day, Oct. 2	Parthia....Saturday, Oct. 5
Calabria..Wed'day, Oct. 9	Abyssinia.Saturday, Oct. 19
Russia...Wed'day, Oct. 16	Batavia...Saturday, Oct. 26
China....Wed'day, Oct. 23	Algeria....Saturday, Nov. 2
Scotia...Wed'day, Oct. 30	

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $81, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE. — CONSIGNEES of booking bills of lading for goods per steam-ship CUNARD, that of September 25, will please observe that her cargo will be transferred to the RUSSIA, leaving Liverpool 25th of September.

C. G. FRANCKLYN.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.	WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.
Australia.....Oct. 5	Iowa.....Oct. 9
Columbia.....Oct. 12	Alexandria.....Oct. 16
Europa.....Oct. 19	Caledonia.....Oct. 30
Anglia.....Oct. 26	Olympia.....Nov. 6
India.....Nov. 2	Trimaria.....Nov. 13
California.....Nov. 9	Typhon.....Nov. 20

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

GREAT WESTERN
STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.) DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM THEIR ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS:

GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER.....Tuesday, Oct. 8
ARAGON, WESTERN.....Tuesday, Oct. 29

Cabin passage.....$70 currency.
Steerage passage.....$30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. H. MORGAN'S SONS, 70 South-st.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

SPAIN, BELL.....Saturday, Oct. 5, at 7½ A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER.....Saturday, Oct. 12, at 7½ A. M.
GREECE, ANDREWS...Saturday, Oct. 19, at 7½ A. M.
EGYPT, GEOGAS.....Saturday, Oct. 26, at 7 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Wed'day, Oct. 9, at 9½ A. M.
BELVATIA, GRIGGS...Wed'day, Oct. 23, at 11 A. M.

These steam-ships are
THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $85, currency
Steerage.....$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE, Capt. Jos. PRICE...Oct. 9 at 10½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WISNEBAY.....Oct. 23, at 11 A.M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Oct. 30, at 3 P. M.
LAFAYETTE, Capt. MORGAN.....Nov. 6, at 9½ A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WM. FREEMAN, Nov. 13, at 12 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....Oct. 22
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Nov. 22
MORNING STAR, Capt. SLOCUM.....Dec. 22

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Pier No. 2 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sheppard.....Wed., Oct. 9
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only).Wed., Oct. 16
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only)..Tues. Oct. 22
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman.....Tues., Oct. 29

For freight or passage apply to
P. J. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Regular Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORNING STAR, Capt. A. ORSENE, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
R. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travellers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 68 Broadway, corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BECKET, Tuesday, Oct. 1.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Thursday, Oct. 3.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Oct. 5.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to
BENTLEY D. HASDELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

Entrance on Thomas-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Oct. 10.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer ARIZONA, Capt. FARNSWORTH, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Oct. 8

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco Oct. 15, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY Oct. 5, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 99 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Oct. 5, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, THURSDAY, Oct. 3, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESSEMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. G. & G. R. R. Agent G. R. R.
No. 226 Broadway. No. 629 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Oct. 10.
MISSOURI, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, Oct. 17.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Oct. 24.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in the various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Pitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north.

For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 244 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. HANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted) at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE A boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st at 9:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Last passage up, Oct. 5; down, Oct. 7.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 28th...2.30 P. M.	Friday, 27th.....3:30 P. M.
Monday, 30th.....2:30 P. M.	Monday, 30th.....8:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 1...2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 1..7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 2d...3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 2d...7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 3d.....3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 3d.....7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 5th...2:30 P. M.	Friday, 4th.....8:00 A. M.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST-BOAT CO.—STEAMER NEW-YORK, Pier, CHESTNAM daily at 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, R. Lake, Hastraw, G. Pt., Verplanecks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing, Hastraw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & Tarrytown ferry connects with H. R. trains.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Troy direct.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FOR ROONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', A. Powell, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves daily from Pier No. 37 East River at 3, and foot of 22d-st. at 3:15 P. M.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, AND FITCHFIELD.—The steamer AMERICUS leaves daily from foot of Market-st. at 2:45 and 22d-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic Railroad.—Pier 1, N. River. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—CELIA J. HENDRICKSON, plaintiff, against ROSANNA BARBER, and Willard A. Barber, her husband, and Sarah J. Meeks, Margaretha Lampert, and Michael Lampert, her husband, James T. Terry, Barbara Winter, and Adam Winter, her husband, Herman Albertsi, Philip Schmitt, Stephen R. Frazier, Francis Fely, George A. Baker, Daniel E. Hoadley and Thaddeus K. Martin, defendants.—Summons.—For relief.—(Com. not recorded.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the said County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 207 Fulton-street, in the said City of Brooklyn, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 9, 1872.

WILLIAM J. SAYRES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

s27-law6wF*

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

HENRY L. SLOTE. JONATHAN JANES.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL,
COR. 27TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV.,
OPPOSITE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT.
American and European Plan.
A first-class restaurant with reasonable prices.
ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, En suite or single, for families or gentlemen.
LIBERAL TERMS TO PERMANENT PARTIES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 544 West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 8th-av.
And the "Times" West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MADISON-SQUARE HOUSE.
21st-st. and Broadway.

Elegant suites of apartments, with private table if required. The establishment has recently changed hands, has been thoroughly renovated and newly fitted up. The finest spoons of any house on Broadway, commanding a full view of 5th-av., Madison-square and Broadway.

THIRTY-FIRST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-Av. and Broadway.—Parlor floor, elegantly and freshly furnished; private table; parlors, dining-room, bedroom and bath-room en suite; also, upper rooms, with private table or without board. For particulars address M. N. O., No. 208 5th-av. References of first respectability.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, NOS. 660, 662 and 664 6th-av. (Murray Hill;) table d'hôte. This new, elegantly-furnished house, with all the modern improvements, situated in the most healthful part of the City, offers inducements to families and single gentlemen wishing to locate for the Winter.

W. L. FISH.

A LADY, WHOSE SPECIALTY IS TO have her house as entirely unlike a boarding-house as possible, office (with board) to first-class parties only, a very elegant second floor; newly carpeted and furnished; every comfort of a refined home; references. No. 3 West 20th-st.

NO. 119 EAST 17TH-ST.—ENTIRE SECond floor to let to first-class parties, with or without private table; also desirable room for single man; house newly and elegantly furnished; highest references given and required.

NO. 8 EAST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Nicely furnished rooms on second floor to rent, with board, to gentlemen and their wives; also rooms for single gentlemen. References given and required.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 117 EAST, near Park-av.—Second floor, handsomely furnished, with or without private table; also, front room and hall-room on third floor, southern exposure; unexceptionable references given and required.

PARTIES DESIRING FURNISHED apartments, with or without board, in first-class location can be supplied; full particulars given by applying at A. P. BACON'S, Agent, No. 1,267 Broadway. Houses to let.

THIRTIETH-ST., NO. 51, EAST—Furnished rooms for gentlemen, with or without breakfast; near to car and stage routes; terms moderate.

NO. 250 MADISON-AV.—PARLOR FLOOR, with private table, or by the year or season; also, three communicating rooms, with board; bath and water on floor.

NO. 124 EAST 24TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-Av.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; house first class, owned by occupant; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET a furnished floor, consisting of four rooms and bath-room, to a party of gentlemen, near Madison-square. Inquire at No. 37 West 26th-st.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR floor to let, with or without private table; also rooms for gentlemen and their wives; references exchanged. No. 36 West 31st-st.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH-ST.—A LADY OFfers the library, on first floor front, with board; all modern conveniences, south exposure, house refined, and all the comforts of home.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 37TH-ST.—A PRIvate family will let their second floor, elegantly furnished, to a family of adults, with first-class board. Address E. P., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH-ST.—PARTIES willing to pay a remunerative price, can find handsome front room, with unexceptionable board; reference exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—ELEGANTLY furnished second floor, entire or separated, with or without private table; also, upper front sunny suite, together or divided.

NO. 112 MADISON-AV. — PLEASANT rooms, with first-class board for families or single gentlemen; private table if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with liberal table and home comforts; private table if desired. References exchanged.

NO. 70 IRVING-PLACE, GRAMERCY Park.—Extra large rooms, handsomely furnished, second and third floors; house and table first class; large hall rooms; favorable terms to desirable parties.

NO. 163 WEST 21ST-ST.—FAMILIES or party of gentlemen can be accommodated with elegant suites of rooms, with superior board and attendance; terms reasonable for the Winter.

NO. 20 WEST 29TH-ST., OPPOSITE Gilsey House.—Rooms to let, with board, handsomely fitted up with every convenience; private table, if desired. References exchanged.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH-ST., NEAR MADIson-SQUARE.—Elegantly-furnished parlor floor, arranged as parlor, dining and bedroom, with or without private table; also, desirable single room.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 276 Henry-st., five minutes of Wall-street or South ferries; rooms to let with board.

NO. 205 EAST 10TH-ST., NEAR 2D-Av.—Front room for one or two gentlemen in a private boarding-house; (German;) references.

FOURTEENTH-ST., WEST, NO. 253.—Two front rooms on fourth floor to let, with board; references required.

FIFTH-AV.—AT MRS. WYCKOFF'S, NO. 830 5th-av., one suite of rooms to let, with private table, to a party of adults.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 343—PARLOR, SECOND and third floors, with or without private table. Terms reasonable.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board, in an elegant house near 5th-av.; references. Call at No. 15 West 43d-st.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH-ST.—HANDSOME front floor, with or without private table; also parlor and bedroom on third floor; bath on each floor

NO. 331 EAST 42D-ST., TWO NEWLY furnished rooms to let, with board, in a private family; terms moderate.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH-ST.—NEWLY-FURnished front and hall room, southern exposure, to let, with board.

NO. 29 WEST 18TH-ST.—TWO LARGE well-furnished rooms, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife who wish a quiet home.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH-ST., NEAR BROADway.—An entire second or third floor to rent, with board, to first-class parties only, in private family.

TO FIRST-CLASS PARTIES ONLY.—Desirable rooms with board; every comfort of a refined home, at No. 23 East 30th-st.

NO. 194 MADISON-AV. — HANDSOME suite of rooms to rent, second story front, for a few weeks, with or without board.

NO. 302 2D-AV., FIRST DOOR ABOVE Stuyvesant-square.—Handsomely-furnished rooms on second and third floors to let with board.

NO. 63 PARK-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS to let, with or without private table.

NO. 41 EAST 10TH-ST.—ROOMS ON second floor, en suite, with board.

SUMMER RESORTS.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTney, Vt. Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season boarders.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GLEN RIDGE, CONNWALL, N. Y.—BOARD for the FALL. Terms moderate.
JAMES G. ROE.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

WINTER RESORT.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, opens for the Winter season Nov. 1. For full information address J. Edgerwood, Agent, 758 B'way, N. Y. Lewis F. Cleveland, Prop'r.

BOARD WANTED.

AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN DEsires a furnished room, without board, at $10 per month, between 14th and 26th sts., 4th and 6th avs.; would gladly give instruction in French or Italian as part compensation. Address CHRISTIAN, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WILL pay $35 per week, and no more, for a second-floor front room, with board, fire, gas and attendance; location must be first-class, between 14th and 42d sts., easily accessible to Broadway or 5th-av. Address IMMEDIATE, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED BY A YOUNG GENtleman in a private family, within one and a half miles of Lafayette place; board not to exceed $7 per week. Address, with particulars, C. W. P., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS,

Office and Library Furniture,

NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

Fine Cylinder Desks.

STORAGE
for
FURNITURE,
Pianos, Mirrors, Paintings, &c.,
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &c.,
at the new first-class
WAREHOUSES,
Nos. 102 to 114 East 23d-st.
JOHN H. MORRELL,
Owner and Proprietor.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDding cheap for cash, or weekly or monthly payments taken, at G. BRIDE'S, No. 338 Hudson-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE BLANKETS.

A large assortment will be found in our stock of all grades from the lowest price STABLE BLANKETS to the finest dress blankets.

CARRIAGE ROBES! TRAVELING BLANKETS!

Our medium grades of the above goods are very desirable.

SLEIGH-BELLS—A full assortment.
HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 544 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 8th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

TWENTY-FIVE VALUABLE HORSES for sale, at Selden's Stables, No. 209 East 23d-st. Several fine pairs of matched coach and carriage horses, besides a number of nice Single Horses.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1872. W. W. BAKER.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—WILL SELL THIS DAY, at No. 85 East Broadway, at 10 o'clock A. M., by virtue of an execution, 3 sets double harness, 1 set single harness, 1 wagon, shafts, pole, &c., &c.
JAMES O'HARA, City Marshal.

HORSE-BLANKETS, FOR CARRIAGE and stable use, lap robes, whips, &c., the best goods in the market at low prices.
MAGNUS BROTHERS,
No. 104 Fulton-st., near Williams.

TO LET—A HANDSOME NEW COUPE, barely used three months. This is worthy the attention of parties desiring a fine establishment. Inquire at stables, Nos. 63 or 128 East 127th-st.

TO LET—STABLE IN MACDOUGAL ALLEY, No. 23; six stalls, gas, water and coachman's bedroom. Inquire at No. 23 Washington-square.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, HORSE-CLOTHING, manufactured extensively by
C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DIMENSION STONE REQUIRED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT ST. LOUIS, MO.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 26th day of October, 1872, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the proposed Government building at St. Louis, Mo., all of the dimension required for the exterior of the building.

The species of stone from which a selection will be made will be confined to granite, marble and sandstones, and the qualities especially insisted upon will be uniformity of color and texture, durability, and the capacity for working under the chisel or hammer.

A sample block, 12 inches, showing on each face a different kind of cutting, and on one the natural fracture of the stone must be submitted with each bid.

No stone that has not been tested by actual use as cut stone in buildings for at least ten years will be considered, and absolute proof that it has been so used for that period must be furnished.

The stone must further have a good grain and be free from all discoloring substances, and the quarry from which it is procured must be fully opened and capable of furnishing the quality and quantity desired within one year.

About 400,000 cubic feet, more or less, will be required, the actual average of the stones cannot now be given, but will approximate forty feet, the largest stone containing about 200 cubic feet.

The stone will be ordered on a schedule of net sizes, in order that the contractor may make proper allowances for cutting in the quarrying, and on this schedule payment will be made allowing an addition of one inch to each face on granite and marble stock and of one-half inch to each cut face of sandstone.

Bidders will state how soon they can commence delivering the stone and the amount per week they can deliver; the stone and the amount per week they can deliver. They will also state the average and maximum size of the stones that can be obtained from their quarry.

No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished, and a certificate from the Recorder of the County in which the quarry is situated that the bidder is the owner or lessee of the quarry must accompany the bid.

All proposals must be made on and in full accordance with printed forms, to be obtained on application at this office or from the Superintendent, Mr. Thomas Walsh, St. Louis, Mo., and must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000) and a valid and binding lease of the quarry to the Government as security for the faithful performance of the contract, the lease to take effect upon the failure of the contractor to comply with the terms of the contract, said lease to authorize the Government to take full possession of the quarry and work it at the expense of the contractor in case of default.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, to divide the contract and use two or more kinds of stone.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Proposals for dimension stone for the new Government building, St. Louis, Mo.," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1872.

Proposals are invited for furnishing the graves in the National Cemeteries, as required by law, to be addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Proposals should state the price for each head-stone, properly inscribed and set at the head of the grave in each National Military Cemetery.

Bids may be for the whole work of all the cemeteries, or for that of several cemeteries in a district, or for a single cemetery.

The bonds required will be, in amount, twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each contract.

All proposals received by the Quartermaster-General will be opened on the 12th day of October, 1872, at noon, at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., in presence of bidders, and contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders as soon as a comparison of the samples and prices can be completed, provided the samples are deemed suitable by the Secretary of War.

All samples should be distinctly marked in order to prevent mistakes.

Lists of the cemeteries, with the number of graves in each, together with full information as to conditions, requirements, &c., will be furnished on application in writing to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
ARMY BUILDINGS, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BLASTING and removal of rocks in Port Chester Harbor, New-York, will be received until noon of Oct. 30, 1872. For further information apply at this office.
JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Brevet Major-General.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK Sept. 30, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING the bar at Belleville, on the Passaic River, New-Jersey, will be received until noon of Oct. 30, 1872. For further information apply to this office.
JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major-General.

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THE COLORED VOTERS.

Grand Demonstration at the Cooper Institute.

Pronounced Declaration in Favor of Grant and Wilson—Speeches by Prominent Colored Orators.

An immense colored mass-meeting was held, last evening, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Republican Party in their nominations for President and Vice-President, and indorsing the State nominations. The platform was plentifully draped with national flags, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed during the meeting. Shortly after 8 o'clock, the meeting was called to order by Mr. Titus, and Mr. Geo. W. Myers, Chairman of the Colored General Committee, was unanimously elected Chairman. The platform was filled with a number of prominent colored orators, including Rev. H. H. Garnett, Joseph De Costa, G. W. Francis, Samuel Clay, W. T. Widgion, E. R. Pendleton, Asa Francis, Prof. Thomas, Walter Taylor, Ed. Crosby, Jr., and Dr. Hughes.

In explaining the object of the meeting, the chairman said; Fellow-citizens: For the first time in our history, we are about to exercise the right of citizenship, and I ask, is it right, is it just, is it conscientious that we should forsake the party at whose hands we have received this great and glorious boon. [Cheers.] Shall we forsake that party and espouse a cause and a party who have persistently denied this boon at each and every step. [Cheers.] No; not even though they have for their champion and standard-bearer one who, with his pen, did as much as any other man in the Republican Party to procure this glorious end. Although such revered and honored champions as Hon. Chas. Sumner and Hon. Horace Greeley have forsaken the ranks of the Republican Party and have gone over to the side of the enemy, yet still, fellow-citizens, we cannot afford to follow them there. [Applause.] For the memory of these honored gentlemen, and their record while in the Republican Party, and while espousing our cause in the dark days when to sympathize with us was to bring obloquy and contumely on their name, we have the greatest respect and highest esteem. Even now that they are gone from us, we have no harsh word for them, but in sorrow we look upon their past record and contrasting it with their position now, we say in the language of divinity. "Forgive them, Father, for they know not what they do." [Laughter and cheers.] We are here to-night to give expression to our views in regard to the candidates now before the country. To-night New-York's voice and its echoes will be heard all over the land, and the cry shall go forth, Grant, Wilson, Dix and victory. [Applause.]

The following preamble and resolutions were then proposed and adopted, amid great cheering:

Whereas, The United States of America is now on the eve of a great national struggle wherein the principles of the Republican Party must be forever or forever set aside as naught, and the enemies of good government and equality before the law succeed those whose acts we have seen, and whose ability has been fully demonstrated as affording the most reliable proof of the fitness of the nominees now offered by the Republican Party for the suffrages of the people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, having full confidence in the Republican Party, that party whose acts and motto have been and is, "Equal civil and political rights to all, irrespective of race, color or previous condition," do fully indorse and will support their nominees for President and Vice-President, Gen. U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That the action of the New-York State Republican Convention in nominating for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor those tried and sterling soldiers, Gens. Dix and Robinson, meets our warmest approval, demonstrating that merit must and shall receive its due recognition at the hands of the people, irrespective of strict party lines.

Resolved, That we believe that a further continuance in power of the Republican Party, will be in the future, as it has been in the past, a continuance of a just administration of, and strict enforcement of the laws, a steady reduction of the national debt, and a wise foreign policy, that shall maintain the country at peace with all foreign powers, and command the respect of all nations, and the admiration of its own citizens. [Cheers.]

REV. MR. GARNETT'S SPEECH.

Rev. Henry Highland Garnett was then introduced and spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am not disappointed this evening when I look over this vast audience and behold such a noble gathering of Republicans, white and black, of this City of New-York. As was very proper at the present crisis of our country's history, and at the present stage of an exciting campaign, the colored citizens and voters of this great commercial emporium, like other cities and their citizens, appear before the public to notify it and the country just where we, the new citizens of these United States, stand with respect to the present canvass; to let the country and the world know what was a doubt in some minds—that we, the vast majority in this City of colored voters, are loyal to their country, loyal to the Republican Party, and loyal in all our endeavors to do whatever we can to re-elect to the Presidency of the United States the greatest Captain of the age—Ulysses S. Grant, [cheers;] and to the Vice-Presidency that distinguished citizen of Massachusetts, Senator Wilson, [renewed cheers;] and to put in the Gubernatorial chair of the State of New-York the author of the motto which we have written upon all our banners, and which we think of as the signal of victory—"If any man pull down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." [Enthusiastic cheers.] We do not mean to shoot anybody with iron or lead; but we mean to shoot right well any man that attempts to haul down the Republican flag, and to shoot him with ballots. [Laughter and cheers.] And we are here to inform the citizens of the City, and this State, that we are not only determined to do all in our power to elect Gen. Dix, as Governor, but also to elect as our Lieutenant-Governor that gallant soldier who left a leg upon the battle-field, Gen. Robinson. [Cheers.] And while I have said this on behalf of my brethren, let me say still further, notwithstanding we are here as colored citizens, we are also here in the spirit of the amended Constitution of our country, to give effect to the declaration read and understood by all the country and the world, that whatever we do is done without respect to race, color or previous condition of servitude. You may ask why people are so interested in this canvass. Men look you from sheet everywhere are looking each other sharply in the face, and discussions are going on in the most spirited manner. And why is it? Because we believe that great interests are at stake. Some people tell us that we need not be particular, we who vote, because there are not great questions before the country. The statement is altogether untrue. There never was a period in the history of this country when the people had greater or more important questions before them than at the present time. When Lincoln—God bless him!—was elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the country, then there was an important crisis. When he was re-elected there was another. And when Grant was elected—[loud and repeated cheering]—the man with calm blue eyes and dignified bearing; the man who does not turn aside to notice even the most outrageous slanders against him; the man who is too manly to show the slightest spark of resentment when fiercely smitten—when he was elected to the American Presidency there was another crisis. And now the American people are called upon to maintain all that was secured to them and the country; all the freedom; all the national pride and glory; all the prosperity—by that bloody four years of war which a Democratic Administration left for us—that we are determined to maintain all those blessings intact. And we believe, if the Republican Party fails in this canvass, and that other party which I have not language to describe—[laughter]—succeeds, that the effect will not be felt much here or in the Middle States, and scarcely at all in the New-England States; but our brethren in the South, where the millions dwell who helped to swell the number of 250 000 black soldiers who met their former masters in the field and made them bite the dust—[cheers]—those men will suffer untold afflictions and sorrows. You know that no one, especially a Southern man, likes to be whipped, especially a Southern gentleman, by those who were formerly their slaves. As one of them said the other day: "It is more than we can bear. We can't swallow it when we are to go to the polls on a footing of equality, and to be governed in some instances by the very black rascals that we formerly held in slavery." [Laughter and cheers.] Now, all I have to say is that if you want to treat rebels in a proper way, find out what they don't like and give them plenty of that. In the first place, they don't like the black soldiers who went first into Richmond; [applause and laughter;] and then, in the next place, they don't like Grant. So let us give them more of Grant. [Renewed applause.] Anything to beat Grant, they will ever be done, and for several reasons. The sentiment of the civilized world would not permit it. No. The black men know better than that. Once having tasted the sweets of liberty; once having proved the strength of their arms on the field of battle; once having had the privilege of saying these are our houses, these our wives and children, there is not power enough, with the assistance of the liberty-loving white people and the sympathies of the civilized world, there is not enough power in this country to reduce the black people to slavery again. If an attempt were made to-morrow to enslave any human being, as God lives, I would buckle on my armor and go forth to the battle. [Cheers.] Let them do that, and you would see such a demolition of white hate and caste as was never seen in this world before. [Laughter and cheers.] I can't be done. I think the trouble with Mr. Greeley is that his head's a little wrong. That's all. Don't you know the great trouble with this country to-day? Too many people want to be President. If this spirit goes on increasing in the way it has done, why, black men will become candidates next, and who could blame them for it? It is said, however, that we ought to vote for Mr. Greeley, and at the same time they tell us that we are an ignorant class. No, my fellow-citizens, we are not going to forsake our friends. Now let me tell you a secret. Almost every black man that supports the Liberal Republican ticket in the City of New-York has been promised that when Horace Greeley is elected he shall have a place in the New-York Custom-House. But when is Horace Greeley going to be elected President? [Voices, "Never, never."] No; to Horace Greeley and to Charles Sumner we say: "Farewell, old friends, farewell." But suppose for one moment Mr. Greeley is elected, what would the old slave-owners and rebels do? Endeavor to restore the "lost cause"—to bring States rights to life again. And if Horace Greeley attempts to resist them, what then? They will put him down and usurp the Government. They are whipped, and are using the first favorable opportunity to give us a taste of their spirit again. We will not trust them. [Enthusiastic cheers.] We have no ill-will against them, but we do say that we are not going to give them the opportunity of trampling upon the common rights of humanity again. I say, then, that the great mass of the black voters at the coming election will be all right. Don't forget to go to the polls. If you are put to inconvenience, never mind that. Put in clean ballots. I am not afraid to leave this matter with you. Don't forget the tickets. Get up early in the morning, and vote for Grant and Wilson, and for the State officers—the ticket headed by Gen. Dix. [Loud cheering.]

REMARKS OF MR. J. Q. ALLEN.

Mr. J. Q. Allen, of Albany, was the next speaker. He said that they were assembled this evening to express in unequivocal terms their indorsement of the Philadelphia Convention, and to pledge their united support to that great Republican Party, hallowed by the martyrdom of Lincoln and Brown. He maintained, in opposition to Mr. Sumner, that the question involved in this campaign was not a personal choice between Greeley and Grant. It was the question whether the old party of the Democracy, guided by Davis and Beauregard to war and bloodshed should be placed at the head of the affairs of the nation, or whether that great Republican Party with Grant at its head, which steered the Union through the perils which threatened its disruption, should be deprived of power, and thus nullify the results of the war. He asserted, despite all assurances to the contrary, that Democracy had absorbed Liberalism, and that the present sham Liberal Republican Party was nothing but the old rebel Confederates in a new garb. But it was claimed that the platform of Philadelphia and Baltimore was equally liberal. Admitting this, which he did not concede, should the empty promise of Democracy be taken in preference to the solemn argument and actions of Republicanism for years? The spirit of Baltimore was deceptive, and it was only the false light on the shore. [Applause.] He did not desire to express a single sentiment of angry hostility against Mr. Sumner, but it would take greater men than he was to convince the colored people that wherever they were placed at the mercy of the Democratic Party, insult, contumely and oppression was their lot. The record of Republicanism was known. Never in the history of the world was there a grander spectacle presented than when the Republican Party, ignoring the prejudice and the lowly station of the colored people, held out the hand of fraternity and placed them on terms of equality with the best citizens of the Union. [Applause.] Mr. Saunders and other colored orators appealed to the colored vote in Mr. Greeley's interest, omitting, however, to represent him in his true character, as the chosen head of a party which plunged the country into war, and for years sought to disunion. As Greeley's election depended wholly upon his acceptability to the Democratic Party, the election of the Baltimore Convention would be the triumph of Democracy. Mr. Allen claimed that the Republican Party was the friend of the negroes, the party of progress, and the party of the nation, and its triumph in November next, under the leadership of Grant and Wilson, would prove that the nation was not forgetful of those who saved its honor in the hour of its peril, and that the election of the Republican ticket was a certainty. [Cheers.]

Rev. J. I. Bagwell, of Plainfield, N. J., also spoke briefly, and the meeting terminated with cheers for Grant and Wilson.

CITY GAS-LIGHT.

Report of the Examiners on the Claims of Gas Companies.

Controller Green has received from the Board of Apportionment and Audit a report on the claims of the gas companies for lighting the streets and parks of the City during the year 1871. Messrs. Jackson, Hatfield and Whittemore were the examiners, and submitted their report, to the effect that the prices charged per lamp by the various companies were: The New-York, $45; the Manhattan, $63; the Metropolitan, ($50 and Government tax,) $53; the Harlem, $53. The report then sets forth that the lamps are supplied with three-feet burners, or should be, according to the terms of the contracts, which specify that burners equal to an average consumption of three cubic feet per hour should be furnished. The Bureau of Lamps and Gas state that no other burner has ever been authorized. From the "time table" issued by the Bureau of Lamps and Gas, for the guidance of the companies, it appears that the burning time of each lamp is 3,833 hours and twenty minutes per year, making the quantity, at three cubic feet per hour, 11,500 feet per year.

The figures set forth show that the City is charged upwards of thirty per cent. more than private consumers, and the examiners urge a proper deduction, stating that if these companies are unwilling to recognize the custom generally governing commercial transactions of allowing discounts to large purchasers, they should not be unwilling at least to supply their largest customers at prices as low as are charged to smaller ones. The expense which the companies incur in collecting the registers of the meter indexes, the making out of monthly bills, and the collection of the money due on these bills, is estimated by competent parties to equal at least five per cent. of the amount of the bill; therefore the cost to the companies of gas supplied to private consumers exceeds that supplied to the City five per cent. To equalize the price of gas, the City should be allowed a deduction of this five per cent. Applying the principle that the City should pay only for the actual quantity of gas consumed and at the value at which it is supplied to private consumers, the claims of the several gas companies should in the opinion of the Examiners be audited as follows:

CLAIMS FOR LIGHTING STREETS.

	Claimed.	Allowed.
Harlem	$185,245 59	$140,556 68
Manhattan	340,357 01	230,430 40
New-York	122,186 37	94,944 46
Metropolitan	183,277 46	143,429 47
Total	$841,161 41	$608,620 96

Making a reduction in the claims for lighting street lamps of $232,545 45.

CLAIMS FOR LIGHTING PARK LAMPS.

Harlem	$6,102 70	$5,555 94
Manhattan	14,453 74	11,757 73
New-York	8,864 59	8,300 69
Metropolitan	8,173 43	7,331 12
Total	$37,634 47	$32,945 48

Reduction on claims for lighting Park lamps, $4,688 99. Making a total reduction on the claim of $237,234 44.

In order to ascertain with accuracy the number of lamps lighted at the cost of the City all the lamps in the City from Kingsbridge to the Battery have been counted.

The count differs from that of the number charged for by the companies as follows:

	Lamps charged.	Lamps counted.
New York	3,605	3,336
Manhattan	7,771	7,075
Harlem	4,125	4,096
Metropolitan	4,136	4,135

The examiners called attention to the large number of lamps lighted at the expense of the City for private uses, such as extra lamps in front of private grounds, and residences, hotels, stores, club-houses, liquor-saloons, stables, &c. A list of these lighted by each Company, as far as ascertained, is hereto appended: New-York, 29; Harlem, 175; Metropolitan, 24; Manhattan, 118; total, 339.

The gas companies get their authority for erecting and lighting these extra lamps from the Bureau of Lamps and Gas, and their authority is supposed to emanate from the special direction (in each instance) of the Common Council.

Many of the lamps are used as advertising mediums, and for this purpose are fitted with stained glass, so as to attract the attention of the passers-by. When used in this way they cease to be useful as a street lamp, and are of no benefit except to the advertiser, who should pay the cost of lighting, cleaning and repairing.

At the meeting of the Board of Audit, yesterday, Commissioner Van Nort stated that the Corporation Counsel had notified him that several of the gas companies had commenced suits against the City for the amounts due them for gas burned in street-lamps during the past year.

A Shoe-Maker Stabbed by His Wife.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock Wednesday night, John Hartigan, a shoe-maker, residing at No. 38 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, had a quarrel with his wife Joanna, both, it is said, being at the time under the influence of liquor. Fierce words led to blows, and Joanna, finding herself unequal to her husband in a fisticuff, seized a shoe-maker's knife and inflicted a deep stab in Hartigan's right side, the blade penetrating the right lung. Hartigan refused to go to the hospital. The wound is of a very serious nature, but whether it will result fatally cannot yet be positively determined. Mrs. Hartigan was arrested and locked up to await the result of her husband's wound.

CITY FINANCES.

Warrants Drawn Against the City and County Treasury.

The City and County Debt and the Issue of New Stocks.

The following is the monthly statement, as made by the Controller, of the amount of warrants drawn, and for what purposes, against the City and County Treasury, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1872, inclusive, amounting in the aggregate to $34,909,347 73; also, a comparative statement of the City and County debt, as of the 1st January and 30th September, 1872, with statement of and for what purposes stocks have been issued during that period.

STATEMENT OF WARRANTS DRAWN.

On City account.	To 31st August.	For September.
Assessment bonds	$30,000 00	.....
Assessment fund	291,295 03	6,366 27
Arrearages of 1871	2,450,275 05	262,321 55
Arching cut in Fourth-avenue	.....	24,228 80
Board of Apportionment and Audit	7,188 28	4,218 36
Board of Apportionment; expenses of (Chap. 880, laws 1872)	182 60	113 00
Contract Commissioner; expenses of (Chap. 880, laws 1872)	1,209 60	3,220 00
Cleaning streets under contract	194,813 00	.....
Cleaning streets under Police Department	419,472 61	160,000 00
Donations Special per Tax Levy of 1870	17,472 53	.....
Duplicate assessments paid	152 60	1,329 35
Department of Public Parks	1,922,791 20	80,000 00
Docks	548,000 00	.....
Public Works	2,955,976 50	701,120 22
Public Instruction	2,013,700 00	360,000 00
Police	2,235,909 00	240,000 00
Finance	209,592 80	21,140 73
Health	162,000 00	13,525 03
Public Charities and Correction	1,060,778 00	100,000 00
Excise license fund	24,950 25	1,870 98
Errors and malfeasance	30 00	.....
City contingencies	.....	75 00
Free floating baths	5,847 12	1,333 35
Fire Department	577,267 00	137,107 10
Founding Hospital, support of foundlings	56,829 43	7,413 93
Interest on City bonds and stocks	2,726,495 54	10,000 00
Intestate estates	187 89	1,832 26
Judgments	147,037 33	508 75
Law Department	23,176 36	1,926 04
Municipal Correction; Bureau of	21,119 02	.....
New-York bridge	398,000 00	.....
Printing for departments, City and Police Courts	6,314 07	3,236 75
Removing night soil and dead animals	37,700 00	6,000 00
Real estate, expenses of	960 56	.....
Revenue Bonds of 1871, paid	5,478,100 00	.....
Remission of assessments on church property	.....	1,189 54
Stationery and blank-books, Departments, Civil and Police Courts	3,238 71	1,146 57
Salaries, advertising and contingencies, Legislative Department	137,435 73	20,937 87
Salaries, advertising and contingencies, Mayor's Office	21,134 84	3,195 19
Salaries, Board of Assessors	16,954 06	2,291 63
Salaries and contingencies, Department of Buildings	38,219 52	6,180 11
Salaries, City Courts	133,795 22	15,535 33
Salaries, Judiciary	39,010 96	12,874 97
Salaries, Board of Revision and Correction	1,166 66	.....
Tax Commissioners, expenses of office	1,477 48	826 00
Mrs. Wyatt's claim; special act of Legislature, chap. 229, Laws 1872	5 000 00	.....
Total	$24,623,628 94	$1,988,331 68
		24,623,628 94
Grand Total		$26,511,960 62

On County Account.		
Advertising, Commissioner of Jurors	134 00	.....
Arrearages of 1871	802,752 85	17,003 98
Armories and drill-rooms	47,337 50	6,041 60
Asylums and reformatory institutions	235,569 92	48,351 57
Cleaning and supplies, County offices	40,224 62	7,079 50
Contingencies, District-Attorney's office	21 50	.....
Contingencies, County	.....	2,500 00
Commissioners of Record, expenses of	.....	145 39
Care and maintenance McComb's Dam Bridge, (claim of 1871)	2,091 24	.....
Common schools for State	1,269,156 70	.....
Coroners' fees	2,941 64	291 66
County Clerk's office, repairing and preserving records	1,225 00	.....
Copying records, office Court of Common Pleas	387 50	.....
Disbursements and fees, County officers and witnesses	1,600 00	.....
Election expenses	81,700 00	1,250 00
Interest on County stocks and bonds	1,110,567 40	12,243 27
Jury fees	18,333 00	.....
New County Court-house	46,371 00	.....
Printing for Legislative Department	810 85	.....
Printing for Executive Department and Judiciary	907 14	1,236 11
Repairing County offices and buildings	4,543 75	.....
Revenue bonds of 1871 paid	890,000 00	.....
Rents	4,925 00	.....
Stationery, law and plank books	5,627 90	1,432 66
Support of prisoners in County Jail	387 50	156 00
State taxes of 1871	3,081,601 85	.....
Salaries Executive Department	114,027 89	15,653 25
Salaries Judiciary Department	463,981 75	32,818 48
Salaries Legislative Department	22,458 22	3,208 22
	$8,247,981 82	$149,405 29
		8,247,981 82
		$8,397,387 11
Total amount drawn on account of City and County		$34,909,347 73

CITY AND COUNTY DEBT.

City.	Dec. 31, '71.	Aug. 31, '72.	Sept. 30, '72.
Payable from sinking fund	$22,819,216	$23,638,163 50	$24,148,163 50
Payable from taxation	35,180,092	38,508,592 01	39,138,592 01
Temporary	14,944,000	16,422,382 30	16,512,372 30
Revenue bonds	5,679,100	15,432,997 55	15,432,997 55
County.			
Payable from taxation	$29,239,300	$29,286,704 46	$29,895,704 46
Revenue bonds	690,000	5,256,300 00	5,406,300 00
Total	$108,551,708	$122,846,129 82	$130,529,129 82
Less sinking Fund	20,182,322	21,738,886 83	21,805,421 33
	$88,369,386	$106,977,242 99	$108,723,708 49
Cash in City and County Treasury			$3,517,945 86
Cash in sinking funds			1,114,978 24

During the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1872, bonds and stocks have been issued on account of viz.:

Assessment fund, payable from assessments to be collected	$1,464,100 00
Arrearages of 1871	3,413,700 00
Appropriations of and for 1872, payable from taxes of 1872 to be collected	11,809,100 00
New-York County Court-house	140,200 00
Croton water purposes	2,223,000 00
Docks	1,000,000 00
Public school buildings	380,000 00
Public works, sewer repair, and other stocks	276,500 00
New-York Bridge	398,000 00
Public parks	1,267,272 00
Riot damages	7,204 46
Total	$22,959,076 76

The above stocks and bonds were issued in accordance with special laws for work in progress; assessment bonds for and on account of improvements to be repaid by assessments to be collected; revenue bonds in anticipation of the Tax Levy, and are authorized under chapters 9, 29, and 375, laws of 1872, to meet arrearages of and prior to 1871.

The Registration in Brooklyn.

The registration in Brooklyn seems to create but very little excitement. A few complaints are made about the location of polling places, as being remote from Republican communities, but as the Aldermen have the selecting of these places there is no probability of an improvement. For instance, it is stated that the Alderman of the Sixth Ward, who has in times past enjoyed the peculiar distinction conferred by prize-ring exploits, has succeeded in having the polling places in his ward located most convenient for his Democratic constituency, and that in consequence of this, but few Republicans have registered.

There are yet two days for registering, viz: Tuesday, Oct. 8, from 8 A. M. to 12 M. and from 2 P. M. to 10 P. M.; and Saturday, Oct. 26, from 8 A. M. to 11 A. M., and from 4 P. M. to 11 P. M.

Complaints have been made to the Board of Election that the Board of Registration in some of the districts have refused to allow persons offering themselves to register, when a question of their eligibility has been raised. The registration officers have no right, under the law, to refuse any one who takes the prescribed oaths. They can only make a note of the case, and if it is found that they have sworn falsely, the offenders should be prosecuted.

The State Tax—Expression of Sentiment by Prominent Citizens of Brooklyn.

A number of prominent citizens of Brooklyn, called together by private circulars issued by Mayor Powell, met at the office of the Firemen's Insurance Company, No. 26 Court-street, to exchange views with regard to the enormous quota of State tax levied upon Kings County for the present year. The members of the special Committee appointed by the Supervisors to visit Albany, against the unjust and oppressive levy against Kings County, was read, and a number of gentlemen expressed their approval of the protest. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the Board of Supervisors to provide in the tax-levy of this year for such an amount of State tax only, that the county is justly bound to pay on a just equalization of values in all the counties of the State, excluding wholly from such levy the sum of the county bonds upon the payment of the State debt deficiency this present year.

Resolved, That we recommend that application be made to the next Legislature to pass an act authorizing the County Treasurer to borrow such sum as may be necessary to enable the county to fulfill its obligations to the State, provided it shall be found that the amounts raised by the existing tax is insufficient for that purpose.

FLEETWOOD PARK.

Second Day of the Fall Meeting—A Fine Day and Good Attendance—Young Thorn Wins the 2:34 Purse, and Young Bruno the 2:20 Race.

The second day of the Fall meeting, under the auspices of the Fleetwood Association, passed off with considerable *éclat*. The weather was favorable, and a very large number of turf devotees and their ladies filled the spacious stands, while in the field there was a fine display of equipages. The track was in admirable condition, and the races that were on the programme were closely contested.

THE FIRST RACE.

The race for the purse of $1,500, for horses that had never beaten 2:26, began the day's sport. There were six entries, as follows: James McKee's br. m. Young Thorn, D. Mace's r. g. Walter, W. E. Weeks' blk. g. Eight Balls, Henry Newland's br. g. William Tursnull, and Mr. Carroll's br. s. Jubilee Lambert. They all answered the judges' call, and the first heat resulted in a victory for Young Thorn. Then Turnbull took the lead, but Young Thorn again came to the front, winning the third and fourth heats, closely pushed by Turnbull, who got second money, and Walter the third.

SECOND RACE.

The second and principal event of the day was the purse of $2,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:29, for which there were thirteen entries, and the following nine came to the post: John Lovett's br. g. Young Bruno, J. J. Bowen's gr. g. Ben Flagler, M. Roden's b. g. Castle Boy, D. Pfifer's ch. m. Grace Bertram, Daniel Jenkins' gr. s. Joe Brown, J. W. Briggs' b. m. Lady Rose, N. Kelsey's b. g. S. V. Switz. A. E. Hopkins' b. g. Comet, and W. H. Jarvis' gr. g. Doubtful. It was a difficult matter to pick the winner out of this fine field, and the betting men were all at sea until after the first heat, which was won by Young Bruno. The second heat, however, was captured by Ben Flagler, in 2:28, when he became the favorite, but Young Bruno beat him in the next two heats, and won a close and exciting race. The second money was taken by Flagler, and the third by Castle Boy.

TODAY'S PROGRAMME.

Today there will be some grand sport, as one of the big races is on the programme, which will be an exciting affair. The first race will be for horses that have never beaten 2:38, which has the following entries:

Aiden Goldsmith enters b. g. Gloster. John Lovett enters b. m. Gazelle. F. Hadden enters b. m. Lady Annie. A. Patten enters b. m. Alice Brown. Wm. McMahon enters blk. g. Billey Dawes. J. H. Phillips enters b. m. Fanny Osborn. B. Daniels enters b. g. Crown Prince. W. Wellington enters br. g. Wellington. W. E. Weeks enters b. m. Susie Clay. James Doagrey, Jr., enters b. g. Joker.

The second race will be for a purse of $4,000, between horses that have never beaten 2:23, and the following seven cracks are entered:

John Lovett enters b. m. Lulu. D. Mace enters ch. g. Judge Fullerton. B. Daniels enters ch. g. W. B. Whitemad. W. B. Smith enters blk. s. Thomas Jefferson. M. Roden enters ch. g. Triumph (formerly Joe). A. Patten enters blk. g. Camora. P. Manee enters b. s. W. H. Allen.

The Seventh Regiment.

Companies I and G, of the Seventh Regiment, went to Clifton, N. J., yesterday, to practice target-shooting with the new Remington rifles with which the regiment has lately been armed. Between these two companies there has always existed a military affinity. Hence their joint target excursion yesterday.

The men were conveyed in two special cars to the shooting-ground of the Twenty-second Regiment, at Clifton, where Lieut. Ritchie, of that regiment, had everything prepared for their reception. The shooting of the men was a surprise to their officers; for it must be remembered that they were handling a new piece, and that some of them were totally inexperienced in rifle-shooting. They fired three shots each, at ranges of 100, 200 and 300 yards. At one time there was some discussion about making Corporal Hager stand back a yard or two, it being the opinion of some that his extraordinary length of reach gave him an undue advantage to that extent. The corporal, when fully extended, measures 6 feet 8½ inches in his stocking-feet, and, if properly padded, would make a splendid drum-major. Capt. Allison, however, at once decided that no such allowance could be made, there being no military regulation bearing on the matter. Corporal McMillan, of the First Company, who served gallantly through the war, bore off the palm for victory, his score of 21 exceeding any other by 3. The following is a résumé of the more notable scores:

	100 yds.	200 yds.	300 yds.	Total.
McMillan	10—2 b. e.	8—1 b. e.	3	21
Freeman	9—1 b. e.	7—1 b. e.	2	18
Cassenova	9—2 b. e.	7	1	17
Walsh	9—1 b. e.	6	2	17
Capt. Allison	7	7—1 b. e.	2	16
Capt. Arthur	9—1 b. e.	5	1	15
Dominick	8	6	1	15
Freeland	6	5—1 b. e.	3	14
Lieut. Hayden	6	6	1	13

Capt. Allison ordered the men to continue firing at the first target until they had scored six; at the second until they had scored five. This arrangement, wise as it was, prevented an accurate score being made of the hits at the 500 yards' range, as there were only markers enough to keep tally for two targets. The scoring at 500 yards was confined to such shots as struck the target; though the target shows three bulls'-eyes and several centres. Major Smith, who came down just as the shooting was over, is an enthusiastic supporter of the old system of making all militiamen good marksmen, but was unavoidably detained in town, was highly gratified at the record of his men, and warmly congratulated them, saying, at the same time, that he hoped the day would not be far distant when they would all be sure of making bull's-eyes at 400 yards' range.

At 3 o'clock, after the shooting was concluded, the men sat down to a cold collation, which Commissary Sergt. Louis Rhodes had prepared for them, at the Clifton Grove Hotel, and many hearty and amusing and laughable speeches were made. The men returned to town by the 5 o'clock train, having enjoyed their day more than they had anticipated, and with a better shooting record than the most sanguine of their officers had hoped for.

Attempt to Rob the German Savings Bank at Morrisania.

A bold attempt was made on Wednesday night to rob the German Savings Bank of Morrisania. The robbers succeeded in getting into the banking office, breaking open a small safe in which the books and papers only of the bank were kept, and finding themselves foiled in the search for treasure in that quarter they commenced operations upon another and larger safe in which the deposits of the bank were kept, but after wrenching off some of the outer fastenings, they decamped and left their burglarious implements behind, showing that they must have become alarmed and fled precipitately.

Recovery of Gen. Allen.

Gen. Hiram Allen, the Republican candidate for Auditor of Pennsylvania, has entirely recovered from the injuries he recently received at the depot in Erie. The Harrisburg *Journal* says that his injuries were serious, but the judicious treatment of his physician, with prudence on his own part, has now fully restored him, so that he is able to be in the fight, and do good service for the whole ticket.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Judge Blatchford issued naturalization papers to thirteen persons yesterday.

The carriage blacksmiths met with closed doors last evening. Their object was to organize and establish a uniform rate of charges.

Hons. Francis Kernan and S. S. Cox, and Gen. P. A. Barnum, were elected members of the American Institute last evening.

On and after Sunday next the free reading-room of the Cooper Union will be open to the public every Sunday, from 2 P. M. to 6 P. M.

The corner-stone of St. Thomas' Chapel will be laid by Bishop Potter at 4 P. M. today, in Sixtieth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Robert Murray, fifty years, of Eleventh-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, was found dead in the area way of No. 306 West Forty-eighth-street yesterday morning.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather is fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band at Tompkins-square today, from 4½ to 6½ P. M.

The next season of the New-York Turnverein will embrace a considerable variety of entertainments; not only balls, soirees and dramatic performances, but also operatic entertainments.

Two Secret Service officers boarded the steamer City of Mexico on her arrival from Havana last evening, and seized a quantity of cigars, which had been concealed with intent to smuggle ashore.

Samuel Mudgett, keeper of a dining saloon in West-street, was held to bail yesterday in $1,000 by Justice Dowling, charged with discharging a pistol at Richard Burke, the ball taking effect in his left shoulder.

An informal meeting of the members of the Union League Club was held last evening to take some appropriate action in regard to the sudden death of Dr. Francis Lieber. Gen. Van Buren, in a few fitting words, alluded to the eminent public services of Dr. Lieber, and a committee was appointed to attend the funeral.

Hon. J. W. Douglass, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., has decided that notes and acceptances dated prior to Oct. 1, 1872, but not executed until that date or subsequently, do not require stamps.

An unknown man, dressed in gray coat and vest, dark pantaloons, was found insensible at the corner of Columbia and Stanton streets, yesterday morning, with two wounds on his head. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

John Culley, alias Mahony, arrested by Capt. Irving for having robbed Michael McClellan, of Rutland, Vt., of $650, in Boston, was taken away from this City last evening by Sergt. Ware, of the Boston Municipal Police.

The regular evening sale of old books took place last evening at Leavitt & Co.'s auction-rooms, Clinton Hall, but, although there were several book-buyers present, the bidding was somewhat spiritless, and prices ranged low throughout.

Alterations are still being made in the list of United States Supervisors of Election, in the hands of Chief Supervisor John J. Davenport. About two hundred have been notified of their appointment, and a number of them were sworn in yesterday.

At a meeting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, yesterday, a motion was carried that the Commissioner of Public Works be asked for a report of the cost of Belgian pavement and granite blocks on all contracts in his Department since Jan. 1, 1872.

The Literary Society of the Young Men's Christian Association have elected the following officers: President, William F. Sr. John; Vice-Presidents, Francis Forbes, Clarence H. Sandford; Corresponding Secretary, Eugene Peck; Recording Secretary, Frederick Jennings.

Prof. S. J. Sedgwick delivered a lecture last night to a large and fashionable audience in St. Peter's Hall, Twentieth-street and Ninth-avenue. The subject of the lecture was a description of the journey west from Omaha to San Francisco.

The formal opening of the Cooper Union Evening School of Science will take place this evening at 7½ o'clock in the Philosophical Lecture room. The number of students in the scientific classes is unusually large, viz.: Analytical Chemistry, 9; mechanical engineering, 9; analytical geometry, 10; calculus, 9; mechanical drawing and descriptive geometry, 62; trigonometry, 9; mechanics, 12; algebra, 156; geometry, 160; astronomy, 36; chemistry, 149; natural philosophy, 97, a total of 708. The class in oratory and debate will meet at the same place on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Applicants will be admitted to all these classes on every Friday evening at 8 o'clock, beginning Oct. 11. Instruction is free to all. Applications to be made at the office to the Director, F. G. Tisdall, Jr.

BROOKLYN.

Oliver Merrill, residing at Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island, was arrested yesterday in Brooklyn, on a charge of stealing $100 worth of pine lumber from the foot of Clinton-street.

Yesterday James McCormick, residing at the corner of Division and Johnson streets, was very seriously injured by the caving of a cellar in which he was excavating, on Fulton-street, near Hoyt-street.

Yesterday morning the body of a woman, aged about forty-five years, was found floating in Wallabout Basin, at the foot of Washington-avenue. She had on a brown dress, blue shawl and black hat trimmed with flowers.

Abraham Wylie, a peddler of jewelry, residing at No. 101 Hall-street, near Myrtle-avenue, was arrested, yesterday, charged with having committed a most brutal outrage on the person of Louisa King, aged thirteen years.

Wednesday afternoon Sarah Jones, aged five years, residing with her parents at No. 492 Adelphi-street, was struck in the left side and slightly wounded by a pistol ball fired by Officer Regan, of the Tenth Precinct, at a dog on Atlantic-street.

Henry Thomas and George Cook were convicted, in the Court